MATRICULATION LATIN

VIRGIL

AENEID, BOOK I., 1-510

CARRUTHERS AND ROBERTSON

FIAT LUX

W. J. GAGE & COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO

Louis V. Leggatt.

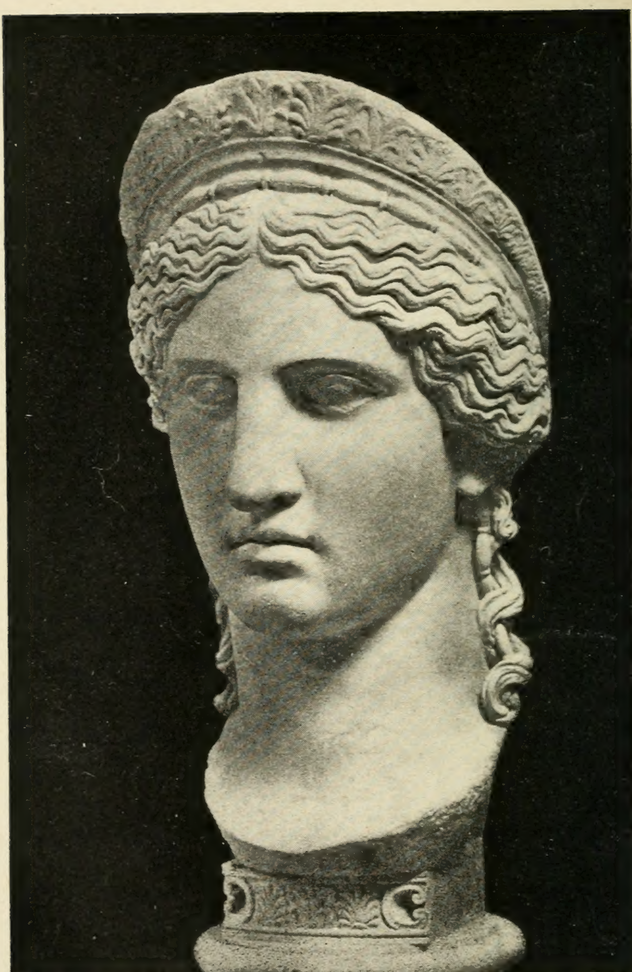
...tes ventos tempestatesque sonoras 53

...ulit in latus, ac venti, velut agmine facto, 82

...indignantes magno cum murmure montis 55

...erat; Tyrias olim quae verteret arces 20

... quae divom incedo regina Jovisque, 46



JUNO (*Rome*).

MATRICULATION LATIN

VIRGIL

AENEID, BOOK I., 1-510

BY

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CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS



MAP SHOWING THE WANDERINGS OF AENEAS.



Virgil.

INTRODUCTION TO VIRGIL'S AENEID.

I. THE STORY OF TROY.

In those olden days of Greece, when history had not yet begun and when as yet the gods mingled freely with mankind, appearing often upon earth and sometimes even marrying some favored mortal, there was a great city called Troy in the extreme north-western corner of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Ida. This was inhabited by a people akin to the Phrygians of Asia Minor, under the rule of a family of kings descended from Teucer. It was in the reign of the seventh king, Priam, that ruin fell upon the kingdom of Troy. He lived with Hecuba, his wife, in great splendor, and his many sons and daughters were growing up around him, until at the time of the birth of one of them, afterwards known as Paris, his mother dreamed that it was a firebrand that was born, which should destroy the city. So the child was cast forth on the slopes of Mount Ida and was there found and

reared by a shepherd. When he grew up he was very beautiful, though rather effeminate, and was at last recognized and reinstated in his rights as the king's son.

But before this last event, a very notable thing had happened. At a certain wedding feast, at which most of the gods and goddesses were present, one who had not been invited, the goddess of Discord, avenged the slight by sending a golden apple inscribed "To the Fairest." Three goddesses claimed it, Juno, Minerva and Venus. The decision was referred to Paris, then a shepherd on Mount Ida. To win his verdict, Juno promised him power, Minerva wisdom, and Venus the fairest woman in Greece as his wife. Paris awarded the apple to Venus and not long after went to Greece. There he fell in love with the most beautiful woman of those days, Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. Her beauty had caused many princes to sue for her hand in marriage, and before a choice was made they had all sworn to avenge any wrong that might ever be done to her. So now when Paris induced her to flee with him to Troy, Menelaus had no difficulty in getting a large number of kings with their warriors to assist him in recovering Helen and punishing Paris.

Under the leadership of Agamemnon, brother of Menelaus and king of Mycenae, a fleet of nearly twelve hundred ships gathered at Aulis to set sail against Troy. Here they were long detained by calms or contrary winds sent by the goddess Artemis, whom king Agamemnon had once displeased. The oracles declared that only by sacrificing Iphigenia, the maiden daughter of the king, to Artemis, could the Greeks obtain favoring winds, and reluctantly at length Agamemnon sent for his daughter. Now at last the great host could set sail from Greece. The most famous among the Greeks, besides Agamemnon and Menelaus, were Achilles, the grandest warrior of the age, Ulysses who, while a great warrior, was specially noted for his shrewdness, and Diomedes and Ajax.

For nine long years the siege went on. Many cities in Asia sent forces to Troy to aid Priam, whose best warriors were his son Hector and Aeneas, the latter being the son of Venus and a Trojan prince, Anchises. The Greeks did not surround the city, but encamped on the shore near their ships, and many battles took place on the plain before Troy. In these nine years the Greeks succeeded in driving the Trojans within the walls and in gaining the surrounding towns.

In the tenth year a notable quarrel arose between Agamemnon and Achilles, and for a time, while Achilles held aloof from fighting, the Trojans had the better of it. Emboldened by success they fought their way to the Grecian fleet drawn up on the shore, and had well-nigh set the ships on fire when Patroclus, the bosom friend of Achilles, begged him, if he would not fight himself, at least to lend his armor and his warriors to repel the enemy. Achilles consented, and Patroclus, driving back the Trojans, saved the ships but was himself slain by Hector and stripped of Achilles' armor. Impelled by rage and grief, Achilles now returned to the battle to avenge the death of his friend. At his approach the Trojans, with the one exception of Hector, fled back to their walls; and him Achilles soon slew. Then tying Hector's body by the feet to his chariot he dragged him to the Grecian camp. It was not long, however, before Achilles himself was slain by Paris, and then, in obedience to the oracles, his son Pyrrhus (or Neoptolemus) was brought to the scene of war.

But when nothing seemed to bring them success, the Greeks tried stratagem, and pretended to sail away homewards, leaving a huge wooden horse as an offering to Minerva. This the Trojans drew, rejoicing, within their walls, but within it were concealed many of the bravest Greeks, who issued from the horse by night, seized the gates and, aided by the other Greeks, who had returned in the fleet, took the city and destroyed it.

In this war the gods took part, some, like Juno, Neptune, Pallas and Apollo, favoring the Greeks, others, like Venus and Mars, aiding Troy, though the latter were unable to prevail over the destiny decreed by fate for Priam and his city.

Aeneas escaped from the burning town and with some followers sailed away under the special protection of his mother, Venus, to found a new city. After many disappointments and wonderful adventures he landed in Italy, and from the settlement he planted there grew the great city of Rome, that in Virgil's day had become the mistress of the whole civilized world. The adventures and experiences of Aeneas form the subject of the poem called the Aeneid.

II.—LIFE OF VIRGIL.

Publius Vergilius* Maro was born B.C. 70 at the little village of Andes near Mantua, in the great northern plain of Italy, watered by the river Padus, the modern Po. The people of this country were of Gallic descent and not close kinsmen of the Romans or southern Italians, and it was not till Virgil was twenty-one years of age that they were made full Roman citizens. Virgil's father lived on a small farm, but was able to give his son all the advantages of education to be obtained in those days, perhaps seeing early in his boy some signs of future greatness. Except that Virgil studied in Cremona and Milan and at sixteen was sent to Rome to the best teachers there, we know practically nothing of his youth. This period fell between the two great civil wars of Rome, and from what we know of Virgil's nature, the comparative peace of his boyhood and youth was more congenial to him than the civil wars that raged from his twenty-second to his fortieth year.

* There seems to be no doubt that the correct spelling is Vergilius, and scarcely less doubt that to the English reader the poet will always be Virgil.

When in B.C. 41 peace for a time did come, the victorious Octavian confiscated large tracts of land in Italy and distributed them among his soldiers. Virgil's farm (his father being now dead) was thus seized on, but Virgil had become favorably known to Asinius Pollio, the governor of the district, and at his suggestion Virgil went to Rome and appealed to Augustus. Restitution was made by order of Augustus, though Virgil did not regain his farm, and soon we find Virgil living at Rome under the patronage of the court, and on terms of intimacy with the leading writers of the day. His first volume of poetry, the Eclogues, a collection of ten pastoral poems, commenced before he came to Rome, was completed in B.C. 37, and soon after he left Rome and for most of his remaining years lived in Campania near Naples. From B.C. 37 to 30 he worked at his second great poem, the Georgics, a series of four poems on husbandry as one of the glories of Italian life. The remaining eleven years of his life were devoted to his great epic poem, the Aeneid. We are told that in B.C. 23 he read Books II., IV. and VI. to Augustus at the latter's request. In B.C. 19 the poet had completed his epic, but intended to devote three years more to polishing and revising it. However, while on a voyage to Greece and Asia that year, he fell sick at Athens and returned, dying just as he reached Italy.

In his last illness, dissatisfied with the condition of the Aeneid, he asked his executors to burn it, but fortunately Augustus forbade their carrying out Virgil's last wish.

In person Virgil is said to have been tall and dark, of rustic even awkward appearance. He was gentle, shy and reserved in manner, and the purity of his life gained him the name of Parthenias, 'the maiden.' No authentic picture exists.

The tomb in which Virgil was buried near Naples long remained an object of veneration, and Virgil himself in the middle ages came to be looked upon as a sage, magician and prophet.

IV.—THE AENEID OF VIRGIL.

The Aeneid belongs to the class of poetry called Epic, that is, it is a narrative poem, of an elevated character, describing the exploits of heroes.

The following, condensed from Sellar, gives a general account of Virgil's position and excellence as a poet.

There was before Virgil's time but one Roman Epic, the Annals of Ennius, written two hundred years before, stirring but rugged; about the time when Virgil first came to Rome the poems of Lucretius and Catullus appeared, which were the most artistic in form yet written in Rome. A Roman epic was wanted which would satisfy the national imagination as Ennius did, and also the new sense of art, and the great expansion of national life since Ennius' day. The emperor Augustus was anxious that his exploits should be commemorated by some great poet, and Virgil had long been ambitious to treat the traditions of Alba Longa in heroic verse.

These objects then had to be kept in view—a work of art that could rival the great epics of Homer; a revival of interest in the heroic legends concerning the founding of Rome; the expression of the national feeling of an imperial city; the expression of the deeper feelings and thoughts of his age about the ideals and the problems of life; and the celebration of Augustus. All these Virgil combined by selecting the story of Aeneas, which enabled him to treat of the origin of Rome, to parallel Homer's tales of war and sea-wanderings, and to glorify the family of the Cæsars, the Julii, who boasted of their descent from Iulus the son of Aeneas.

As regards Rome itself, Virgil develops the conception entertained by the Romans themselves, that their city was ordained by Heaven to achieve world-wide dominion. Thus Virgil represents Aeneas as guided continually by the gods until he founds the city, destined by the fates to be the greatest

in the world. Aeneas in ancient times and Augustus in his own day are regarded as instruments in the hands of fate, which is a great inscrutable power working out its purposes in the world through the agency of Rome.

With this idea of universal empire is combined a reverence for antiquity, for old customs, for the religious faith of early Italy, and an attachment to all places connected with the history of the nation.

The Aeneid then, as an epic describing the great part Rome played in the history of the world, as determined by the divine decrees, is partly a national and partly a religious epic. It has only a secondary interest as an epic of human action, as a portrayal of manners and character, and it has always been objected to the Aeneid that its central character is a failure – that while Aeneas is blameless, pious, and patient, he is uninteresting, weak, lacking in energy, that he is a passive tool in the hands of fate, not a great hero relying upon his own resources and stirred by ordinary human passions. It may be that Virgil was determined in this largely by his weariness of the civil wars that had been raging so long, and by the desire felt everywhere in his days for the restoration of peace, law, order and piety. This desire was met by Augustus' policy, and in this lay the security of Augustus' position.

Dido stands out as the most life-like and interesting character Virgil has drawn, and even if she does represent to the Roman the hated race of Carthaginians, and even if her desertion by Aeneas calls forth no hint of condemnation from the poet, we cannot but feel that Virgil sympathetically entered into the tragic nature of Dido's story.

Apart from character the main sources of human interest developed in the Aeneid are: the nobility and dignity of the story itself, apart from its connection with the national sentiment; the interest of two romantic legends, the destruction of Troy, and the foundation of Carthage; the scenes familiar, yet full of great memories and associations; the characters

prominent in legend, or else representative of some nation; the interweaving of the old and ever new themes of war and sea-adventures, with the passion of love.

Virgil's restoration of the legendary past is not exact in all its details, or sometimes even in its spirit. There is a mixture of primitive simplicity and luxurious pomp, of the fierceness and roughness of an uncultured age and the courtesy, dignity and kindliness of more polished times. The most unreal of all his portrayals are the battle scenes of the later books, where the real interest lies generally, not in the stirring events of the combat, but in the pathetic death of some interesting character.

But if objection is taken to Virgil's character-drawing, the highest praise has always been given to the artistic excellence of his work, both in its arrangement and in the working out of details. Virgil (as Tennyson has it) 'could write ten lines, they say, at dawn, and lavish all the golden day to make them wealthier in his reader's eyes.' No poet surpasses him in finished execution, in stateliness and majesty of movement. His poetry shows a varied and continuous harmony, a rich, chastened and noble style nowhere else to be found in Latin.

Sellar regards Virgil as supreme among his countrymen in 'that subtle fusion of the music and the meaning of language which touches the deepest and most secret springs of emotion. He touches especially the emotions of reverence and of a yearning for a higher spiritual life, and the sense of nobleness in human affairs, in great institutions and great natures; the sense of the sanctity of human affections, of the imaginative spell exercised by the past, of the mystery of the unseen world.'

MacKail speaks of 'the majestic sadness, the serene and harmonious cadences, of poetry enriched with all the associations of art and learning, and wrought by patient labor into the most exquisite finish. But what Virgil has in a degree that no other poet has ever equalled is pity; the sense of "tears in things" to which in the most famous of his single verses

(Aen. I. 462) he has given imperishable expression, and which fills with strange insight and profound emotion those lonely words and pathetic half lines: where he has sounded the depths of beauty and sorrow, of patience and magnanimity, of honor in life and hope beyond death.'

Perhaps nothing so completely expresses the modern view of Virgil as the lines of Tennyson (himself the most Virgilian of all our modern poets), written at the request of the people of Mantua for the nineteenth centenary of Virgil's death, 1881.

Roman Virgil, thou that singest Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire,
Ilion falling, Rome arising, wars, and filial faith, and Dido's pyre;
Landscape-lover, lord of language more than he that sang the Works and Days,
All the chosen coin of fancy flashing out from many a golden phrase;
Thou that singest wheat and woodland, tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd;
All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word;
Poet of the happy Tityrus piping underneath his beechen bowers;
Poet of the poet-satyr whom the laughing shepherd bound with flowers;
Chanter of the Pollio, glorying in the blissful years again to be,
Summers of the snakeless meadow, unlaborious earth and oarless sea;
Thou that seest Universal Nature moved by Universal Mind;
Thou majestic in thy sadness at the doubtful doom of human kind;
Light among the vanished ages; star that gildest yet this phantom shore;
Golden branch amid the shadows, kings and realms that pass to rise no more;
Now thy Forum roars no longer, fallen every purple Cæsar's dome—
Tho' thine ocean-roll of rhythm sound for ever of Imperial Rome—
Now the Rome of slaves hath perish'd, and the Rome of freemen holds her place;
I, from out the Northern Island, sunder'd once from all the human race,
I salute thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee since my day began,
Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man.

V.—THE METRE OF THE AENEID.

The principle upon which rhythm is based in English poetry is a regular succession of accented and unaccented syllables. In Latin, accent has nothing to do with scansion, which depends rather on the regular succession of long and short syllables.

LONG AND SHORT SYLLABLES.

A long syllable is one containing a long vowel, or a diphthong,* or even a short vowel before two consonants, or *j*, *x*, or *z*; *e.g.* the first syllable in each of the following words is long: *primus*, *aedes*, *mentis*, *major*, *texo*, *gaza*. Even if one of the two consonants be at the beginning of another word this rule holds, *e.g.* the syllable *sub* is short in *sub ipsa*, but long in *sub montem*. But the rule does not always hold when the two consonants are *l* or *r* preceded by some other letter; *e.g.* the first syllable of *patris* may be short or long.

A short syllable is one containing a short vowel (except in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph), including regularly all cases where a vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong, *e.g.* the first syllable in *tenet*, *deus*, *deae*, is short. But genitives in *ius* have *i* sometimes short sometimes long, and many proper names, borrowed from the Greek (in which this rule does not hold) have a long vowel before another vowel or diphthong, *e.g.* the second syllable of *Aeneas*, *Orion*.

In scansion *h* is not considered, so that the first syllable of *adhuc* is not long, while in *mihi* the first syllable is short as certainly as if it were spelled *mii*.

Syllables then may be short or long either by nature or by position.

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* The only diphthongs in Latin are *ae*, *au*, *eu*, *ei*, *oe* and *ui*, the two first being far the commonest.

RHYTHM.

Virgil uses in the Aeneid the metre known as Dactylic Hexameter, that is a line containing six dactyls, each dactyl consisting of one long syllable followed by two short syllables. Two irregularities however are to be noticed; first, the last foot has but two syllables (a long and a short, or two long); secondly, in any one, two, three or even four of the first four syllables a dactyl may be replaced by a spondee, that is a foot consisting of two long syllables.

This metre is generally represented thus

— ⌣ ⌣	— ⌣ ⌣	— ⌣ ⌣	— ⌣ ⌣	— ⌣ ⌣	— ⌣
— —	— —	— —	— —		— —

Thus sixteen different arrangements of the line are possible (apart from the variation in the last foot), viz. one with the first four feet dactyls, four with one spondee in the line, six with two spondees in the line, four with three spondees in the line, and one with four spondees in the first four feet. For examples see the lines indicated on page 20.

ELISION.

But in a majority of the lines a further difficulty arises. Where the last syllable of a word ends in a vowel, or in *m*, and the first syllable of the next word begins with a vowel or *h*, these two syllables are elided or taken together and counted as one. Such a case is called elision.* For example *vera inquit*, counts as three syllables in scansion, so also *tegerem ut, divum humo, curru haeret.*

SCANSION.

Probably the best way for beginners to get the scansion of Virgil is as follows: Mark first all cases of elision; then the two last feet, which uniformly consist of the last five syllables,

* Elision is usually marked thus: *ver(a) inquit* or *vera⁀inquit.*

may be marked off; then the quantity of syllables long or short by position, as determined by the preceding rules, can be marked; after which the first four feet can, in a large majority of cases, be easily settled. Finally (and this is all-important, if the student is ever to get beyond this rule of thumb and catch the rhythm of Virgil), the line when scanned should be read over according to the division made.

CAESURA.

When a word ends within a foot, a *caesura* is said to occur, and in the dactylic hexameter, the *caesura* or *caesural pause*, when it coincides with a pause in the sense, constitutes much of the charm of the rhythm, the line thus falling into two unequal parts.

The favorite caesural pause occurs in the third foot, but sometimes it comes in the fourth foot, in which case there is often another pause in the second foot, the line thus being divided into three parts.

The pause is far more often after the long syllable of a dactylic foot than after the first short syllable.*

SPECIAL FEATURES AND IRREGULARITIES.

Because of the variety of rhythm possible, this metre affords great possibilities of imitative harmony; excited, or rapid action being often expressed in a line where dactyls abound, and solemn or gloomy ideas, stately or majestic movements, and slow or difficult actions brought out by a line abounding in spondees. It should be noticed, however, that the Latin language is naturally more spondaic than dactylic in its ordinary movement (stately and sonorous rather than lively), and a succession of spondees does not seem to be always

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* The caesura is usually marked thus ‖, and the following will show the completed scansion of a line, with the length of syllables, elisions, feet and caesura indicated:

vestr(um) hoc | auguri um ‖ ves | troqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est

expressive of something solemn or stately. Alliteration is also a very frequent device of Virgil's.

The following irregularities occur :

1. Many of Virgil's lines are unfinished, though conforming so far as they go to the regular metre. While in some cases these half lines may be intentional or very expressive of certain pathetic emotions, it is possible that Virgil in his final revision would have altered them. As it is, his finer taste preferred an incomplete line to one padded out with weak additions.

2. Occasionally, *i* before a vowel is given the sound of the semi-vowel *y*; e.g., *abiete* is pronounced *abyete*, three syllables instead of four. In such cases the *y* sound counts as a consonant in making position. This shortening is called *Synaeresis*.

3. Syllables regularly long are sometimes shortened, chiefly in the ending *-erunt* of the perfect indic. active, and in the ending *-ius* of the gen. sing. This is called *Systole*.

4. A final syllable regularly short is sometimes lengthened. This lengthening (which is called *Diastole*) occurs only in the first syllable of a foot and generally at the caesural pause. In almost every case the syllable was originally long.

5. It is the exception for a line to end in a monosyllable. This occurs generally where some earlier Latin poet is imitated, or where the sense corresponds to the abrupt ending.

6. Sometimes the fifth foot is a spondee, chiefly to express a slow measured movement, or impressive act, or in Greek proper names. A line of this sort is called *Spondaic*.

7. In a few cases a superfluous syllable (generally *-que*) is found at the end of a line, regularly where there could be an elision with the first word of the next line. Such a case is called *Hypermeter* or *Synapheia*.

8. Sometimes where there is a decided pause in the sense, or with Greek proper names, elision does not occur. This non-elision is called *Hiatus*.

SCANSION OF BOOK I., 1–510.

Representative lines: 501; 10, 127, 82, 228; 133, 56, 115, 50, 4, 20; 15, 34, 29, 24; 53.

Imitative Harmony and Alliteration: 46, 53, 55, 59, 81–82, 86, 87, 105, 117, 118, 124, 147, 245, 249, 269, 272, 364, 399, 462, 481.

Hypermeter: 332, 448.

Hiatus: 16, 405.

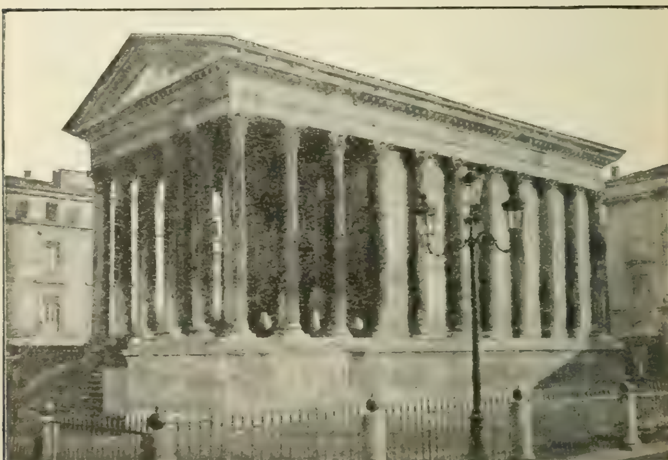
Synaeresis: 41, 120, 131, 195, 256.

Shortened syllables: 16, 41, 114, 258, 270.

Lengthened syllables: 308, 343.

Monosyllabic endings: 65, 77, 105, 151, 181; (with elision) 64, 148, 386.

N.B.—In l. 73 *u* of *conubio* may be taken as short (though it is generally long), or the word may be made a trisyllable by *synizesis*.



Ancient Temple.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

Arma virumque cano, Trojae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit
Litora, multum ille et terris jactatus et alto
Vi superum, saevae memorem Junonis ob iram;
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem.
Inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres, atque altae moenia Romae.
  Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores,
Impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
  Urbs antiqua fuit—Tyrii tenuere coloni—
Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.

Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci
Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
Venturum excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis—
Necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
Exciderant animo: manet alta mente repostum
Judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores—
His accensa super, jactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
Arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere ruebant,
Cum Juno, aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
Haec secum: 'Mene incepto desistere victam,
Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe vetor fatis. Pallasne exurere classem
Argivum, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei?
Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
Disjecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis,
Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas
Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto.
Ast ego, quae divom incedo regina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjunx, una cum gente tot annos
Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat
Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?'
Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans

Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus austris.
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,
Hoc metuens. molemque et montes insuper altos
Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:
'Aeole—namque tibi divom pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,—
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates:
Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore nymphae,
Quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,
Conubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.'
Aeolus haec contra: 'Tuus, O regina, quid optes
Explorare labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque
Concilias, tu das epulis accumbere divom,
Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.
Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem
Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto,

Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis
Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis ; ponto nox incubat atra.
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,
Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra ;
Ingemit, et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas
Talia voce refert : 'O terque quaterque beati,
Quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis,
Contigit oppetere ! O Danaum fortissime gentis
Tydide ! Mene Iliacis occumbere campis
Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit ?'
Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi ; tum prora avertit, et undis
Dat latus ; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctus aperit ; furit aestus harenis.
Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet—
Saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Aras—
Dorsum immane mari summo ; tres Eurus ab alto
In brevia et syrtes urguet, miserabile visu,
Illiditque vadis, atque aggere cingit harenae.
Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus

In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Troia gaza per undas.
Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achati,
Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
Vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.
Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus, et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
Disjectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina,
Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et irae.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:—
'Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Jam caelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
Quos ego—Sed motos praestat componere fluctus.
Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
Vestras, Eure, domos; illa se jactet in aula
Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.'
Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit.
Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus acuto
Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti,
Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat aequor,

Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est
Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus,
Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat,
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus astant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
Prospiciens genitor caeloque invectus aperto
Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.
Defessi Aeneadae, quae proxima litora, cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus: hic fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.
Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore
Egressi optata potiuntur Troes harenā,
Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Succepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas

Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.
Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit. Anthea si quem
Jactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes,
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates;
Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
Vina, bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:—
'O socii—neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum—
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa
Experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem
Mittite; forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Trojae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.'
Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger
Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:

Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant ;
Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt ;
Litore aëna locant alii, flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis mensaeque remotae,
Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Et jam finis erat, cum Juppiter aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes
Litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
Constitit, et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum tales jactantem pectore curas
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
Alloquitur Venus : 'O qui res hominumque deumque
Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres,
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis ?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,
Pollicitus : quae te, genitor, sententia vertit ?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojae tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens ;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum ?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,

Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi,
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit. armaque fixit
Troia, nunc placida compostus pace quiescit:
Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus adnuis arcem,
Navibus—infandum!—amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos? Sic nos in sceptra reponis?
Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum,
Vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
'Parce metu, Cytherea; manent immota tuorum
Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.
Hic tibi—fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—
Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces
Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,
Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
Additur,—Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno—
Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos,
Marte gravis, geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.

Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,
Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,
Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas,
Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
Jura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
Claudentur Belli portae: Furor impius intus
Saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aenis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.'

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthaginis arces
Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aera magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque

Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene,
Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata,
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce, volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque umeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior, 'Heus,' inquit, 'juvenes, monstrate, mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem.'
Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:
'Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
O—quam te memorem virgo? namque haud tibi vultus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat: O dea certe;
An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,
Et quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Jactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque
Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti:
Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra.'
Tum Venus: 'Haud equidem tali me dignor honore;
Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;

Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longae
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic conjunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante aras, atque auri caecus amore,
Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris;
Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro
Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit.
Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
Auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit
Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
Aut metus acer erat; naves, quae forte paratae,
Corripiunt, onerantque auro; portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis
Moenia surgentemque novae Karthaginis arcem,
Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,
Quove tenetis iter?' Quaerenti talibus ille

Suspirans, imoque trahens a pectore vocem :
'O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
Ante diem clauso componat Vesper Olympo.
Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures
Trojae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Jove summo.
Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus ;
Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
Europa atque Asia pulsus.' Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est :
'Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
Nuntio, et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,
Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
Aspice bis senos laetantes agmine cycnos,
Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto
Turbabat caelo ; nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur :
Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.'
Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,

Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,
Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:
'Quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
Ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae jungere dextram
Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?'
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscuro gradientes aere saepsit,
Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit
Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
Ture calent arae, sertisque recentibus halant.
 Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.
Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros,
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco;
Jura magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum;
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatris
Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto

Ignavum fucos pecus a praesaepibus arcent:
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
'O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt!'
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se saeptus nebula, mirabile dictu,
Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.
  Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbrae,
Quo primum jactati undis et turbine Poeni
Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno
Monstrarat, caput acris equi; sic nam fore bello
Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem.
Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido
Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexaeque
Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aenis.
Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus.
Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
Reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,
Bellaque jam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem.
Constitit, et lacrimans: 'Quis jam locus,' inquit, 'Achate,
Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
En Priamus! sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem.'
Sic ait, atque animum picturâ pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine vultum.

Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Hac fugerent Grai, premeret Trojana juventus,
Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
Pabula gustassent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant,
Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis;
Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.
Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies, et nigri Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.
Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,
Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva.

Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per juga Cynthi
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades ; illa pharetram
Fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes :
Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus :
Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
Saepta armis, solioque alte subnixa resedit.
Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
Partibus aequabat justis, aut sorte trahebat :
Cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.



DIANA (*Phoebi soror*).

NOTES ON VIRGIL, AENEID I. 1–510.

N.B.—The references are to the sections of the High School Latin Book.

The following abbreviations are used: cf. = compare; fn. = footnote; l. = line; lit. = literally; sc. = supply or understand; trans. = translate or translation.

For the story of the siege of Troy see page 7. Book I. opens in the seventh year of Aeneas' wanderings, the story of the earlier part of his adventures being told in Books II. and III.

1-7. *The subject of the poem.*

1. **virum** : Aeneas. The accus. with *cano* is that *of which* one sings. **primus** : 'first' (705. *d*); he was the earliest Trojan settler in Italy proper (cf. on l. 242). Many prefer to take it 'of old.'

2. **Italiam** : the accusative of the limit of motion (without *ad*) is more freely used in poetry than in prose, for which see 618. **fato** : 'by fate,' instrumental abl. with *profugus*. **Lavinaque** . *que* is here explanatory, *Lavina litora* defining *Italiam* more exactly. The city Lavinium (see Vocabulary) was not yet built, but the epithet suggests Aeneas' mission in Italy.

3. **ille** : resuming the subject *qui*, thus serving to call our attention more forcibly to the hero and his troubles; omit in English. **et terris et alto** : 'both by land and sea'; in phrases telling the *place where* the preposition is more often omitted in poetry than in prose (618. iv). **jactatus** : the participle; so *passus*, l. 5.

4. **superum** : for *superorum*. In Virgil many nouns of the first or second declension have *-um* in the gen. plur. **memorem** : the epithet poetically transferred from *Junonis* to *iram*.

5. **quoque et** : each means 'too' or 'also'; the former introduces the new clause *multa . . . passus;* the latter contrasts the adventures in the wars after he reached Italy (*bello*) with those

experienced in his wanderings by sea and land before he reached it (*terris et alto*). **dum conderet**: not 'till he founded' but 'till he should found,' or 'in the effort to found'; for the subj. see **649**. *b.*

6. **deos**: the 'household gods' of the city which Aeneas was bidden in a vision to bring from Troy to his new home; this would strengthen the claim that Rome was the direct descendant of Troy, and that it was founded under divine guidance. **Latio**: 'into Latium.' For the dative used in poetry of the *place to which*, see **576**. iii. **unde**: 'from whom,' referring to Aeneas (*qui*, *ille*). For the verb of the clause supply *sunt* ('are,' freely 'come'), of which *genus*, *patres* and *moenia* are subjects.

7. **Albanique patres**: 'the lords of Alba'; *patres* not because they were ancestors of the later Romans but referring to the patrician families. The three subjects give the three stages of growth in the legendary order, Lavinium, Alba, Rome; cf. ll. 265-277. **Romae**: note the emphatic position.

This introduction has told us that we are to have an epic of adventure both in war (like the Iliad) and in wanderings by sea and land (like the Odyssey); further, it is to be a national epic, telling the early history of Rome, and a religious epic, in that Rome's founding, it is intimated, is a matter of divine concern. See further on this point pages 12 and 13.

8-33. *The cause of Juno's wrath against Aeneas.*

8. **Musa**: the goddess who inspired poets. It is idle to ask here which Muse is meant, for Virgil, like Horace, recognizes no 'division of labor' among the Muses.

quo numine laeso: an abl. absol. clause, *quo* being the interrog. adj. The phrase may be taken in two ways: (1) the simpler, 'what divine purpose having been thwarted,' the answer to which is contained in ll. 12-22, while the answer to *quid dolens* is given in ll. 23-28; (2) 'what divinity of hers having been insulted,' *i.e.*, 'her divinity having been insulted in what respect,' in which case *quid dolens* is simply another form of the same question. For a freer rendering see on l. 9.

9. **quidve dolens**: the acc. with *doleo* states that *at which* one feels distress (568. i). For the enclitic *ve* see 503. *g*.

Trans. the whole freely, either (1) 'for what thwarting of her divine will or from what resentment,' or (2) 'for what insult to her godhead or from what resentment.'

deum : cf. on *superum*, l. 4. **regina deum** : Juno, the wife of Jupiter. **volvere** : 'to undergo,' suggesting the notion either of rolling a burden along or of passing through a round of mishaps. Like *adire*, it depends on *impulerit ;* the infin. is used more freely in poetry than in prose, in which we should here have had *ut* and subj. (518. vi).

10. **pietate** : neither piety nor pity quite, but faithful observance of duty whether to gods, parents, fellow-men, or country. Trans. 'goodness.' Aeneas is constantly called *pius* by Virgil, partly from his filial devotion to his father, partly from his dutiful obedience to the voice of the gods and to the leading of fate. That so 'good' a man should be visited by the displeasure of the queen of heaven needs explanation. For the case see 595.

11. **impulerit**: subj. in an interrog. clause dependent on *causas memora* (533).

tantaene: for *ne* see 342. **animis**: the dative, depending on *sunt* which is to be understood. In prose *esse* is frequently omitted, especially in compound tenses; in poetry *est* and *sunt* also. For the dat. with *esse* = 'belong,' see 582.

irae : trans. by the singular ; the plur. of abstract nouns often, as here, indicates either the intensity or various manifestations of a feeling. For the thought cf. Milton, 'In heavenly hearts could such perverseness dwell?'

12. **antiqua** : from the poet's point of view, as at the time of Aeneas' visit it was just building, l. 423. **Tyrii . . . coloni** : parenthetic ; trans. by relative clause. Carthage was founded by settlers from Tyre in Phoenicia. **tenuere** : the ending *ere* for *erunt* is very common in poetry, being convenient for metrical purposes.

13. **contra** : placed after one of its two objects. **que** : explanatory, as in l. 2. **longe** : may modify the whole phrase *Italiam*

contra, etc., correcting or rather explaining it, 'opposite . . . but afar'; or it may (as its position would suggest) be used with adjectival force, after the Greek fashion, 'the distant Tiber mouths.'

14. **opum**: trans. by 'in'; for the gen. with *dives*, see 589 and i. **studiis asperrima**: 'fierce in the pursuits (*or* arts).' For the abl. see 414.

15. **fertur**: 'is said.' a frequent meaning of *fero* in Virgil. **terris**: see 242. **magis**: freely, 'above.' **unam**: emphasizing the comparison and not to be translated; it is a regular prose usage with the superlative, to which *magis omnibus* is equivalent.

16. **posthabita Samo**: abl. absol.; 'holding [even] Samos less dear.' Samos was one of the chief seats of Juno's worship. **hic**: the adverb. For the irregular scansion see page 19, 3 and 8.

17. **hoc**: according to rule, agreeing in gender with *regnum* the predicate of *esse* instead of with its antecedent *Samo* (510. i). **esse**: completing the meaning of *tendit* and *fovet*, a poetical extension of the accus. and inf. with verbs of wishing. Cf. on l. 9.

18. **qua**: indefinite adverb. **sinant**: the subj. because in a subordinate clause forming part of Juno's virtually quoted thoughts (672). **jam tum**: *i.e.*, even in those first days of Carthage's existence. **tenditque fovetque**: lit. 'she both strives and fosters'; that is 'it is her aim and fond desire.' Trans. 'this the goddess fondly desires to be a seat of empire for the nations.'

19. We have here the first reason for Juno's persecution of Aeneas,—her fear for the supremacy of Carthage. **sed enim**: trans. simply, 'but.' There is really an ellipsis, 'but (she had her fears) for,' etc. **duci**: present inf. because fate was even then being fulfilled, in the person of Aeneas and his followers; in l. 22 the future inf. is used of the subsequent rise of a great nation from these wanderers.

20. **olim**: 'some day.' **verteret**: for the mood see 388.

21. **hinc**: *i.e.*, *Trojano a sanguine*. **late regem**: the adverb modifies the participial idea implied in *regem*; 'widely ruling,' 'of extensive sway.'

22. **excidio Libyae**: dat. of purpose and dat. of interest (431). Libya is a poetical exaggeration for the Carthaginian dominions of later days.

sic volvere Parcas: the acc. and inf. construction continued; 'that such was the Fates' decree.' The metaphor in *volvere* is uncertain; it may be from the turning of a wheel, spinning, the unrolling of a book, or the shaking of an urn containing lots.

23. Here follow various personal affronts to Juno, all connected with the Trojan race. **metuens, memor**: the principal verb follows in l. 31, but the long parenthesis of ll. 25-28 has disturbed the natural run of the sentence. **veteris**: probably as contrasted with her present hostility to Aeneas. But it is possible that, by a sort of anachronism, Virgil is mentally contrasting the Trojan war with the later Punic wars, to which he has just been referring, ll. 20-22.

24. **prima**: 'at the first,' 'long ago,' thus reinforcing the idea implied in *veteris*, l. 23. Others make it mean 'foremost of all,' as the leader of the hosts attacking Troy. **ad**: 'at,' 'before,' (618. ii). **Argis**: Argos, the city of Menelaus, is here put for the whole of Greece, as often in Homer. It is called *caris*, because it was one of the chief seats of Juno's worship.

25. **causae irarum**: these are specified in ll. 27 and 28. For the plurals *irarum* and *dolores*, cf. on *irae*, l. 11.

26. **animo**: abl. (437). **manet**: note the emphatic position; the sing. agrees with the nearest of the four subjects, as *repostum* agrees with it in gender also. **alta mente**: lit. 'in her deep mind'; we should say 'deep in her heart.'

27. **judicium Paridis**: see page 8. **spretae injuria formae**: explaining *judicium Paridis*. The gen. may be either objective, 'the wrong done to her slighted beauty' (586. ii), or the gen. of definition, 'the insult of her slighted beauty,' *i.e.*, 'consisting in the scorning of her beauty' (588). In the latter case notice the use of the participle instead of an abstract noun.

28. **genus**: the whole Trojan race, whose founder Dardanus was a son of Jupiter by Electra, of whom Juno was jealous.

Ganymedis : a beautiful youth of the Trojan royal house, carried off to Olympus, by order of Jupiter, to be the cupbearer of the gods, in place of Hebe, Juno's daughter.

29. **his** : neuter, for the prose *his rebus*. **super** : adverb ; 'still further,' 'also,' *i.e.*, as well as anxious for Carthage. **jactatos** : with *Troas*, the object of *arcebat* ; best translated by a principal verb in the active voice coordinate with *arcebat*. **aequore toto** : trans. by 'over.' For the abl. see 618. iv.

30. **Troas** : words of the third declension borrowed from the Greek have often the acc. sing. in *ă*, the nom. plur. in *ĕs* and the accus. plur. in *ăs*. **reliquias Danaum** : 'the remnant left by the Greeks' ; lit. 'the Greeks' leavings.' For the subjective gen. see 429. *c*. **Danaum** : for the form cf. on l. 4. Virgil, like Homer, constantly uses the names of prominent Greek tribes for the Greeks in general. **Achilli** : Greek proper names in *-es* of the third declension have the genitive in both *-is* and *-i*.

31. **Latio** : abl. (437).

32. **circum** : following its case ; cf. l. 13.

33. **tantae molis erat** : 'so great a work (task) was it' ; lit. 'it was of such difficulty' (586. viii).

The last words of the introduction thus emphasize the national aspect of the poem, which is about to describe this founding of the nation.

34-49. *As the Trojan fleet is leaving Sicily, Juno dwells indignantly on her failure to keep Aeneas from Italy.*

35. **vela dabant** : the full phrase would be *vela dabant ventis*. **aere** : 'with the prow of bronze' ; the prows of ancient vessels were often covered with bronze.

36. **sub pectore** : 'deep in her heart.'

37. **haec secum** : understand *dixit* or some such word, often omitted in poetry when the exact words are quoted ; for mood see 644. *b*. **me . . . desistere** : the acc. and infin. (here with the interrogative particle *-ne*) may be used in an indignant exclamation; so *posse*. Trans. 'Am I to,' etc. **incepto**: see 437. **victam**: 'baffled.'

39. **quippe** : ironical ; 'forsooth *or* doubtless.' **Pallas** : in the emphatic position for contrast.

40. **Argivum** : cf. on *Danaum*, l. 30. **ipsos** : contrasted with *classem*, the vessels. **ponto** : 'in the sea' ; local abl. ; cf. on l. 3.

41. **unius** : the 'one man' was Ajax (the lesser), who, because of the insult offered Cassandra, a Trojan princess, in the very sanctuary of Pallas, on the night of the capture of Troy, was visited with the vengeance of the goddess when returning to Greece. **et furias** : the latter half of the line is explanatory of the first half ; for the plural cf. on *irae*, l. 11. **Oilei** : possessive gen. dependent on, not in agreement with, *Ajacis*, by a Greek construction ; 'Ajax (son) of Oileus.' In scansion *ei* is to be taken as one syllable, a diphthong.

42. **ipsa** : to emphasize the difference between Pallas and herself. Pallas had actually been allowed with her own hands to wield Jove's thunderbolt.

43. **que . . que** : as in l. 18.

44. **illum** : in emphatic contrast with *rates*. **transfixo** : *i.e.*, by the thunderbolt.

45. **scopulo** : local abl. ; cf. on l. 3 ; or dat. (577).

46. **divom** : archaic for *divum* ; cf. on *superum*, l. 4. **incedo** : 'move' ; suggesting the majestic stately tread of a queen. So in ll. 405 and 497. Cf. Shakespeare : 'High'st queen of state great Juno comes ; I know her by her gait.'

47. **una cum gente** : balancing *unius*, l. 41, and contrasted both with *divom regina* and *tot annos*. **tot** : 'all these,' or 'these many.'

48. **quisquam** : with its usual suggestion of 'no one' (457).

49. **praeterea** : 'henceforth,' 'any further' ; the use of this word softens the rather peculiar change from the present *adorat* to the future *imponet*, for which some editors read *imponit*. **supplex** : see on l. 64. **aris** : for the dat. (here to be translated 'on') see 577.

50-75. *She goes to Aeolus, god of the winds, and asks him to destroy the fleet for her.*

50. **flammato corde**: local abl. **volutans**: see 758. ii. and cf. *jactatos*, l. 29.

51. **austris**: put here for any violent wind. **furentibus**: see 544. *b*.

52. **hic**: adverb, explained by *vasto antro*.

54. **vinclis et carcere**: freely 'with dungeon fetters.'

55. **montis**: with *murmure*, not with *claustra*, as l. 245 shows (429. *c*).

56. **arce**: the relative position of the citadel and the dungeon-cave is not told us, but Aeolus occupies the citadel as a Greek despot would the 'acropolis' of his city.

57. **sceptra**: the plural giving the effect of dignity and majesty; trans. by the sing.

58. **ni faciat . . . ferant**: 'were he not to do this . . they would' is more impressive and graphic than *ni faceret . . . ferrent*, 'were he not doing this . . . they would.' The latter tells us that he is in fact restraining them, and that thus there is no danger; the former suggests the consequences of a conceivable omission (477; 478. 2.)

59. **quippe**: 'assuredly'; its position would in prose naturally be before *ni faciat*. **rapidi**: 'in their swift course.' For the imitative harmony in this line, with which contrast ll. 53 and 55, see p. 18.

60. **speluncis**: again the poetical local abl. without the prep.

61. **molem et montes**: 'the mass (*or* massive weight) of mountains.' Virgil often (by the figure called *hendiadys*) uses two nouns connected by *and* (*et*, *-que*) instead of a modified noun, to express one complex idea.

62. **foedere**: the 'law' imposed on him by Jupiter.

63. **sciret**: with the complementary inf. means 'should know how to,' etc. For the subj. expressing Jove's purpose, see 388. **premere**: the object is probably *habenas*, not *ventos*: trans. 'tighten,' lit. 'bear down.' **laxas dare**: 'to let loose.' **jussus**: 'when bidden,' *i.e.*, by Jupiter, or 'at his bidding.'

64. **ad quem**: 'addressing him' (667). **supplex**: 'in supplication' (507; 705. *d*).

65. **namque . . . vento**: these words explain why she appeals to Aeolus.

66. **mulcere dedit**: 'has granted [power] to lull'; equivalent to the ordinary complementary infin. with verbs of permitting. **vento**: belongs to *mulcere* as well as to *tollere;* the ancient view was that the winds calmed, as well as raised the sea.

67. **Tyrrhenum aequor**: between Sicily and western Italy; a sort of cognate acc., denoting the space traversed.

68. **Ilium . . . portans**: that is, transferring the traditions and people of Troy to a new home.

69. **incute vim ventis**: 'rouse the winds to fury'; lit. 'strike fury into the winds' (577). **submersas obrue**: 'overwhelm and sink'; a proleptic use, like 'strike him dead'; cf. *laxas dare*, l. 63, *age diversos*, l. 70.

70. **diversos**: masc. agreeing with *nautas* or *Troas*, to be understood from the context; a sense construction.

71. **sunt mihi**: 'I have' (582). **corpore**: 'figure,' or more freely, 'beauty, loveliness' (383).

72. **quae . . . pulcherrima**: 'the one who is the fairest.' Supply *est*, cf. on l. 11. The antecedent should have been *Deiopeam*, object of *jungam*, but this has been made part of the relative clause (666. *b*. i). **forma**: abl. (414).

73. **propriam dicabo**: 'assign to be thine own forever.' Juno was the goddess of marriage, besides being the mistress of the nymph. For the scansion see page 20.

75. **pulchra prole parentem**: 'father of a goodly race.' The abl. is probably instrumental, but may possibly be abl. of quality.

76-101. *Aeolus, consenting, raises so mighty a storm that Aeneas is filled with dismay.*

76. **haec**: supply *dixit;* cf. on l. 37. **tuus labor**: supply *est.* **optes**: see 533.

77. **mihi fas est**: 'it is my duty.' Notice the emphatic position of the contrasted words *tuus* and *mihi*. By these words he really throws all the responsibility upon Juno.

78. **tu** : the repetition of this word lays stress upon the thought that Juno is the source of all his blessings. **quodcumque hoc regni** : 'this poor kingdom,' 'this kingdom, such as it is'; lit. 'this (extent) of kingdom, whatsoever it is,' *est* being understood. For the gen. see 586. iii. He is depreciating his power in comparison with Juno's, in harmony with his idea that it is for her to command, for him to obey. **Jovem concilias** : 'win Jove's favor.'

79. **das accumbere** : see on l. 66. **epulis** : local abl.

80. **nimborum** : for the case see 589. **potentem** : sc. *me*.

81. **dicta** : supply *sunt*; cf. on l. 11. **cavum montem** : *i.e.*, the cavern where the winds were confined.

82. **in latus** : acc. because 'motion towards' is involved. **velut agmine facto** : abl. absol.; 'like an armed host,' or more freely, 'as with one accord.'

83. **qua** : adverb. **data** : supply *est*. **turbine** : see 415.

84. **incubuere** : from *incumbo*; the perfect tense (which without any preliminaries expresses the completion of the act) is used to suggest the suddenness of the action. **mari** : dative (577).
totum : understand *mare*, the object of *ruunt*. **a sedibus imis** : freely 'from its lowest depths.'

85. **una** : adverb. **creber procellis** : freely 'gusty.'

87. **virum** : cf. on l. 4.

90. **intonuere poli** : 'the whole heavens thunder' or 'it thunders from pole to pole.' For the tense cf. on l. 84.

91. **intentant** : the English idiom is 'threaten men with death.'

92. **solvuntur frigore** : 'are relaxed (paralysed) with chilling fear.' Fear and cold have somewhat similar effects.

93. **duplices** : 'his two' or 'both his,' not 'clasped,' as the usual attitude in prayer in ancient times was to stand with the arms outstretched and the two palms upturned.

94. **voce** : freely 'aloud.' **terque quaterque** : 'thrice, yea, four times.'

95. **quis** : an old form for *quibus*, here dat. with *contigit*; 'they whose lot it was.' **ora** : here trans. by 'the eyes.'

97. **Tydide**: descent and relationship may be indicated by *patronymics*, having the suffixes *-ades* or *-ides*. These are Greek masculine nouns of the first declension, with the gen. sing. and nom. plur. ending in *-ae*. Diomedes and Aeneas had once met in single combat, and Aeneas had been carried off by his goddess mother, to prevent his being slain. **mene potuisse**: 'to think that I could not have,' etc. Cf. on l. 37. (605.)

98. **hanc**: *i.e.*, *meam*. **dextra**: trans. 'beneath,' etc.; for the case see 145.

99. **ubi**: 'where.' **Aeacidae**: *i.e.*, Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus. See page 9. **jacet**: 'lies slain' or 'fell,' not 'lies buried.' The historical present is due to the vividness with which he recalls the scene of their death.

100. **tot**: with *scuta*, etc. **correpta volvit**: 'bore away and rolled' (550. ii; 542. i. *c*).

101. **virum**: as in l. 87.

102-123. *The storm waxes fiercer, and seven of Aeneas' ships are lost.*

102. **talia jactanti**: 'while he was uttering these wild complaints'; for the dat., lit. 'to him uttering,' see 579. **Aquilone**: with *stridens*; instrumental abl.

103. **adversa**: 'full in front,' agreeing with *procella*.

104. **avertit**: 'swings round.' This intransitive use, instead of *avertitur*, is somewhat unusual (282. N.B.).

105. **insequitur**: 'there follows.' **cumulo**: 'in a heap' (415). **mons**: for the rhythm see p. 19, 5.

106. **hi . . . his**: 'some . . . to others.' The next lines show that he does not mean different men from a single ship, but the crews of different vessels.

107. **furit aestus harenis**: 'the surging waters boil with sand'; *i.e.*, the sand at the bottom of the sea is churned up with the surf.

108. **tres**: the feminine *abreptas* shows that *naves* is to be supplied. **abreptas**: cf. on l. 100.

109. **quae**: would in prose come at the beginning of its clause. **Aras**: see 570.

110. **dorsum**: in apposition with *saxa*, l. 108. **mari summo**: not inconsistent with *latentia*, l. 108. The rocks may either have just come near the surface, or have been hidden by the waves in stormy weather only.

111. **syrtes**: as it is not certain that Virgil meant the shallow bays east of Carthage (which were far from the scene of the storm) the word has been printed without capitals, in the sense of 'quick-sands.' If printed *Syrtes*, it is a case of hendiadys (see on l. 61), = 'the shoals of the Syrtes.' **visu**: 'to see' (470. *b*).

112. **vadis**: cf. on *aris*, l. 49.

113. **Lycios**: the Lycians were neighbors of the Trojans, and had been their allies in the late war. **Oronten**: (= *Orontem*), the Greek form of the accusative.

114. **ipsius**: *i.e.*, of Aeneas. **a vertice**: 'from above,' or more freely, 'down-rushing.'

115. **in puppim**: cf. on *in latus*, l. 82. *Puppim* is the regular accus. form. **excutitur**: 'is dashed overboard.' **pronus in caput**: 'forward headlong.'

116. **illam**: 'the ship.' **ibidem**: 'where she lies.'

117. **ter torquet agens circum**: 'sends spinning thrice around.'

118. **rari**: contrasted with *vasto*. The gender shows that he is thinking of the men, although l. 119 substitutes other subjects; it will be less awkward in English if *nantes* be rendered 'swimmers.' Notice the spondaic movement, and cf. p. 18.

119. **arma**: shields and helmets, for example, might float for a few moments, and 'the picture here is momentary, and flashes before the eyes of Aeneas.'

120. **Ilionei**: for the scansion cf. on *Oilei*. l. 41.

121. **qua**: 'that on which,' sc. *navem* (596. ii). **vectus**: cf. on l. 11.

122. **compagibus**: abl. of means or abl. absol. **omnes**: *i.e.*, *naves*.

123. **imbrem** : here peculiarly used for the sea-water. **rimis** : see 415.

124-156. *Neptune, the god of the sea, aroused by the turmoil, rebukes the winds and calms the storm.*

124. **misceri** : 'was in turmoil.' Notice the difference in tense between *misceri* and *emissam.* Trans. freely 'perceived the turmoil and loud roaring of the sea.' For the case of *murmure* see 415.

126. **stagna** : the still water from the depths of the sea, thrown up by the tempest to the surface. Trans. 'the still deeps upheaved.' **vadis** : see 437. **alto** : 'over the deep' seems better than 'from the deep' (618. iv).

127. **placidum** : as befitted the majesty and dignity of a god, in spite of *graviter commotus.* **unda** : cf. on *vadis*, l. 126.

128. **toto aequore** : cf. on l. 29.

129. **Troas** : cf. on l. 30. **caeli ruina** : 'the down-pour (*or* wreck) of the sky.'

130. **fratrem** : 'her brother,' *i.e.*, Neptune. **Junonis** : with *doli et irae.*

131. **dehinc** : to be scanned as one syllable ; cf. on l. 41. **fatur** : from *for.*

132. **generis fiducia** : 'pride of birth,' more lit. 'confidence in your origin.' The winds were children of Aurora (the goddess of dawn) and one of the Titans. For the gen. see 586. ii. **tenuit** : 'has possessed.'

133. **jam** : 'at length,' implying that they have presumed further than ever before ; freely 'has it come to this, that,' etc. **numine** : here 'assent.' **venti** : vocative.

134. **moles** : 'mighty seas,' 'mountains of water.'

135. **quos ego** : the sentence may be completed by some verb meaning, 'I shall chastise,' but with dramatic effect the sentence is interrupted (*aposiopesis*) ; the threat will be more forcible if left to the imagination than if put in words.

136. **post** : adverb. **non simili** : 'far different.'

138. **imperium . . . datum**: understand *esse*, in apposition with *haec*, dependent on *dicite*. **saevum**: 'stern.'

139. **sorte**: according to the legend Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto had decided by lot which was to rule the heavens, the sea and the lower world.

140. **vestras**: though only Eurus is mentioned his brother winds are included, *vos* and *vester* never being used in Latin of a single person. Trans. 'the home of thee and thy brethren' or 'where thou and thine dwell.' **jactet**: trans. subj. by 'let'; so *regnet*, l. 141 (625. *b*).

141. **clauso**: this is the emphatic word of the clause, marking the condition of his rule 'but over the closed' or 'provided . . . be closed,' etc. The abl. may be either local or absolute.

142. **dicto citius**: 'ere his words are ended'; lit. 'more quickly than his utterance' (242).

144. **adnixus**: 'pushing *or* leaning against them'; though agreeing with *Triton*, to be taken with *Cymothoe* also.

145. **scopulo**: see 437. **ipse**: 'the god himself.' **tridenti**: abl.

147. Notice the smooth movement of the verse, due to the predominance of *l* and *r* and the labial sounds *m*, *v*, *b*, *p*.

148. The simile that follows is noteworthy for two things; first, it is one of the rare cases in Virgil where nature is illustrated by man, not man by nature; second, Virgil was evidently drawing on his recollection of the seditious disturbances all too common in the last years of the republic. **magno in populo**: 'in a great concourse of people' has more point than 'in a mighty nation.' **cum saepe**: more strictly 'often when' or 'when, as often happens.' *Cum* is answered by *tum*, l. 151. For the indic. with *cum* see 642.

151. **pietate**: cf. on l. 10. *Pietate* and *meritis* represent respectively character and conduct. For the abl. see 595. **quem**: indefinite adj. with *virum*.

152. **conspexere**: plur. according to the sense, although *vulgus* is used before; for the tense see 561; 676. *b*.

153. **ille**: the subject changes, and our attention is more fixed upon the great man.

154. **cecidit**: 'has fallen,' not 'fell'; cf. on l. 84, and notice that (in l. 156) the present tense follows *postquam*. **aequora prospiciens**: 'looking upon the sea'; the accus. here because the sea is itself the object of his gaze, while in *alto prospiciens*, l. 126, it was the cause of the turmoil which he tried to see, not the waves themselves.

155. **genitor**: 'the sire,' *i.e.*, Neptune; a term of respect. **caelo aperto**: abl. absol.; trans. freely 'beneath a cloudless sky.'

156. **curru**: with *dat*; an old form of the dative. **secundo**: here retaining much of its primitive meaning of 'following,' from *sequor*. It is intended to suggest ease of movement; trans. 'gliding' or 'obedient.'

157-179. *With seven of his ships, Aeneas reaches a quiet harbor on the coast of Africa, where the Trojans gladly land.*

157. **Aeneadae**: cf. on l. 97. **quae . . litora**: sc. *sunt*; cf. l. 72. Trans. freely without the relative. **cursu petere**: 'to run for'; *cursu* is abl. of manner, 'in haste, quickly.'

158. **vertuntur**: for this intransitive use of the passive, see 282. N.B.; 705. *a*. Sometimes too the active voice with the reflexive pronoun has the value of an intransitive verb; cf. l. 161.

159. **longo**: here trans. 'deep.' **locus**: the spot cannot be identified, the description being imaginary.

160. **objectu laterum**: 'by its jutting sides,' lit. 'by the interposition of its sides.' **quibus**: 'whereon'; but instrumental not local abl. **ab alto**: with *omnis unda*.

161. **frangitur**: cf. on *vertuntur*, l. 158. **inque**: *que* is seldom attached to a prep. **scindit sese**: 'parts'; cf. on *vertuntur*, l. 158. **sinus reductos**: the meaning is that after breaking on the island barrier, the spent waves run past either side of the island until they lose themselves in the deep inlets of the harbor.

162. **rupes**: subject either of *minantur* or of *sunt* understood; *rupes*, the line of cliffs along the shore, *scopuli*, the peaks or headlands at either entrance. **gemini**: because alike or corresponding.

163. **late . . . silent**: 'the sheltered waters lie wide and still.'

164. **scaena**: the wall in the rear of the stage of a theatre, hence 'the background,' closing in the view of those entering the harbor; it may be subject of *est* understood or of *imminet*. **silvis**: see 383.

165. **horrenti umbra**: abl. of manner, with *imminet;* were it not for the lack of variety, it might be taken as *silvis*, l. 164. *Horrenti* may be either 'gloomy,' or 'bristling, shaggy' with reference to the appearance of fir trees.

166. **fronte adversa**: 'the front of the cliffs facing the entrance'; freely 'the seaward brow.' **scopulis**: cf. on *silvis*, l. 164; it is these that make the cave.

167. **vivo saxo**: that is, not formed artificially, but the result of the natural formation of the rock; for the case see 594.

168. **fessas**: the epithet transferred from the sailors to the ship. **non ulla**: for *nulla*. Cables and anchors are not needed in so calm a retreat.

169. **unco morsu**: with *alligat* rather than with *ancora*. It may be noticed that Homer knows nothing of anchors; in his day large stones were used instead.

170. **septem**: Aeneas' own ship, with the six mentioned in ll. 108, 110, and 144-6. **omni ex numero**: what this was is told in l. 381.

171. **amore**: 'yearning, longing' (415). **telluris**: see 586. ii.

172. **Troes**: for the Greek ending (*ĕs*) see on l. 30. **harena**: see 555.

173. **sale**: 'with brine.'

174. **silici**: for the dat. meaning 'from,' see 578. i. This construction is used more freely in poetry than in prose.

175. **succepit**: an old form for *suscepit*. **foliis**: instrumental abl. **foliis, nutrimenta, fomite**: various names for the same thing, viz., dry leaves and twigs. **circum**: adverb.

176. **dedit**: 'put, heaped.' **rapuit**: 'quickly kindled,' lit. 'hurried.'

177. **Cererem**: so in l. 215 *Bacchus* is used for 'wine,' by the figure called *metonymy*.

178. **fessi rerum**: 'weary of fortune *or* trouble.' For the extended use in poetry of the genitive signifying 'as regards' or 'with reference to,' see 589. i. This is sometimes called the gen. of reference. **receptas**: *i.e.*, from the sea.

179. **torrere**: to make the grain (especially if it was wet) easier to grind.

180-194. *From the top of a cliff Aeneas scans the sea in vain for traces of the other ships, then returning to his men he falls in with a herd of deer, of whom he slays one for each ship.*

181. **pelago**: cf. on *alto*, l. 126. **si**: 'if perchance,' 'to see if,' 'in the hope that.' For this use of *si* and subj. see 672. **Anthea quem**: lit. 'any Antheus'; freely, 'A. anywhere,' or 'anything of A.' For the Greek form of the accus. see on l. 30.

183. **Capyn**: the Greek form of the acc. **in puppibus**: where the shields of the leaders were hung.

186. **pascitur**: cf. on *vertuntur*, l. 158.

187. **hic**: adverb; 'hereupon.'

188. **quae tela**: see 666. *b.* ii.

189. **capita alta**, etc.: 'bearing their heads high with..antlers,' *cornibus* being abl. of means w. *alta*. [It may also be taken, 'bearing stately heads with . . . antlers,' *cornibus* being abl. of quality w. *capita.*]

191. **miscet agens**: 'drives in confusion' or more fully, 'driving them with his darts, sends..in confusion.'

193. **fundat, aequet**: the subj. with *priusquam* because it was his intention to kill this number (650. *b*). **humi**: a locative (618).

195-222. *After Aeneas has consoled and encouraged his comrades, they prepare a meal on the shore, and afterwards mourn their missing friends.*

195. **vina**: Latin poetry often uses the plural where English would have the singular. **deinde**: belongs with *dividit*, and is out of place in the relative clause. **cadis onerarat**: 'had stowed in

jars'; for the dat. see 576. ii; the more usual construction would be *quibus* (abl.) *cados onerarat*, as the verb regularly = 'load.' **onerarat**: for *oneraverat* (755. i. *a*). **Acestes**: a distant kinsman of Aeneas, now ruling in Sicily, from whose kingdom they had just come (cf. l. 34).

196. **abeuntibus**: freely 'on their departure.' **heros**: in apposition w. *Acestes*, the compliment acknowledging his generosity.

198. **neque enim**: the reason for addressing them put parenthetically as in l. 65. **ante**: adv. with *ignari sumus*. Trans. 'we have not been,' etc.; for the tense see 677. *e*. [Some editors take *ante* as attributive to *malorum*, after a common Greek idiom, meaning 'our former ills.']

199. **passi**: 'ye that have suffered.'

200. **rabiem**: referring to the wolves or hounds which girt the sea-monster Scylla around the waist. **penitus**: 'to their depths,' with *sonantes*.

201. **accestis**: syncopated for *accessistis* (755. iv. *b*). **scopulos**: referring to the cavern of the whirlpool Charybdis, which the Trojans had been near, but had not actually sailed past.

Cyclopia saxa: 'the cave of the Cyclops.' The Trojans had not been in this cave, but they had rescued a Greek comrade of Ulysses who told them of its horrors, and they had narrowly escaped with him from Polyphemus and his brethren. (Book III. ll. 588-683.)

202. **experti**: supply *estis*. The ellipsis of the first or second person is very rare.

203. **et haec**: 'this too.' **olim**: cf. on l. 20.

204. **varios casus**: 'chequered fortunes.' **discrimina rerum**: 'perilous adventures'; lit. 'crises of events.'

206. **ostendunt**: 'promise (us).' **fas**: supply *est*. **regna**: 'dominion'; cf. on *vina*, l. 195.

207. **vosmet**: emphatic equivalent of *vos* (277. fn.). **rebus secundis**: dat.; trans. 'for prosperous days.'

208. **voce**: cf. l. 94; here omit in trans. **curis**: trans. 'with,' etc. (595).

209. **vultu**: instrumental abl. **premit altum**: 'hides deep' (570).

210. **se accingunt**: as the ancients had to gird up their long robes when preparing for active work, 'to gird one's self' = 'to make ready.' **praedae dapibusque futuris**: freely 'for the game they are to feast upon.'

211. **tergora**: 'the skins *or* hides.' **costis**: see 437. **viscera**: all beneath the skin; 'the flesh.'

212. **pars secant**: for the sense construction see 510. fn. **veribus**: instrumental abl. **trementia**: 'still quivering'; a mark of their eagerness.

213. **aena**: trisyllabic; if this was to boil some of the flesh, Virgil is imputing to Homeric times a custom of his own day, for Homer never speaks of boiling meat. Some suppose that water was to be heated for the bath.

215. **implentur**: 'fill themselves'; for the reflexive use of the passive cf. 656. iv. **Bacchi**: for the meaning cf. on l. 177; for the case (influenced by Greek usage) see 590. *e*; for the usual construction see 596. ii. *c*.

216. **exempta**: supply *est*; so with *remotae*, *sunt*. **mensae**: as under the circumstances they would scarcely have had tables, Virgil probably uses a formula common in his own day for the conclusion of a meal.

217. **longo sermone requirunt**: freely 'they talk with lingering regret.'

218. **inter**: for the position cf. *contra*, l. 13. **seu . . sive**, used where we should have expected *utrum . . an* (560. iii). **vivere**: supply *eos*. **credant**: the subj. is not due to the dependence of the clause, for the original form would be *credamus*, deliberative subj. (625. *c*; 686. *b*). Trans., therefore, not 'they believe,' but 'they are to believe.'

219. **extrema pati**: equivalent not to *mori* (they are dying), but to *mortuos esse* (they are dead); trans. 'they bear the final doom.' **nec jam**: 'and no longer.' **vocatos**: 'when called' (541); it may be that there is an allusion to the *cónclamatio* of the dead,

the calling upon the deceased by name, a preliminary of all funeral rites among the Romans.

220. **Oronti**: cf. *Achilli*, l. 30.

221. **secum**: that his comrades might not be affected by his sorrow; cf. l. 209; freely 'to himself.'

223-253. *Venus complains to Jupiter that instead of their gaining the promised kingdom, misfortune still pursues the Trojans.*

223. **finis**: *i.e.*, of the mourning.

225. **sic**: 'in such wise,' resuming or recalling the words *despiciens . . . populos;* more freely 'as he looked.'

226. **constitit**: for the ind. with *cum* see 644. *b.* **regnis**: dat. (577). [It is also explained by some as local abl.]

227. **tales**: 'all these,' to be explained by the lines preceding.

228. **tristior**: 'sadder than her wont.' Venus was often called 'the laughter-loving.' **oculos suffusa**: '(with) her eyes filled.' For the acc. after the pass. partic. (lit. *having* the eyes *filled*); see 569. iv; it may also be explained as accus. of specification (or of the part affected) (572).

229. **O qui**, etc.: 'O thou who,' etc. **deum**: cf. on l. 9.

231. **Aeneas**: subj. of *potuit*, to be understood from *potuere.* **quid tantum**: 'what grievous offence *or* wrong.' **committere potuere**: trans. by 'can have.'

232. **quibus . . clauditur**: 'against whom . . is barred.' For the dat. see 578.

233. **ob Italiam**: *i.e.*, to keep them from it.

234. **volventibus**: intrans., cf. on l. 104; trans. by 'as' clause.

235. **fore**: dependent on *pollicitus*, l. 237. **revocato**: 'restored *or* revived,' implying that a new lease of life was to be given to this stock. **Teucri**: genitive.

236. **qui tenerent**: for the subj. (to be translated 'were to') see 388. **omni**: 'full *or* universal.'

237. **pollicitus**: supply *es;* cf. on l. 202. **sententia**: 'purpose.' A poetical variation for 'what has changed thy purpose?'

238. **hoc**: abl. **occasum solabar**: the accus. with *solor* (in prose *consolor*) is often that of the thing mitigated; here trans. 'I used to console myself for,' etc.

239. **fatis,** etc.: *contraria* is best taken as 'adverse'; 'balancing (*or* compensating) adverse fortune with (a different) fortune.'

240. **actos**: 'tried *or* harassed.'

241. **das**: 'dost thou set *or* appoint.'

242. **Antenor**: he is said to have led a colony of Trojans to the head of the Adriatic. **elapsus**: trans. by infin., as if co-ordinate with *penetrare*.

243. **penetrare**: 'to make his way past.' In reaching his future home he would have to pass Illyria (lying along the east coast of the Adriatic and including the country of the Liburni) and the mouth of the Timavus. **intima**: not of the interior of the country, but as lying far up the Adriatic; 'remote.' **tutus**: in emphatic contrast with Aeneas (705. *d*).

245. **unde,** etc.: the river flowed by several underground passages through the rock into the sea; at certain times the sea forced its way up these and overflowed the land. **murmure montis**: the roaring sound of the sea making its way up through the outlets in the rock.

246. **it**: from *eo*; trans. 'the sea comes bursting forth.'

247. **hic**: adverb. **tamen**: although he has sought to found a city in so remote (ll. 243, 244) and strange (ll. 245, 246) a country, yet he has met entire success. **urbem Patavi**: for the gen. (in place of the more regular appositive) see 588. The gen. of nouns in *-ius* and *-ium* ends usually in *-i* for *-ii*.

248. **armaque fixit**: after escaping some danger, or retiring from some employment, the arms or implements now disused were often hung up in a temple as a votive offering. In this case, therefore, all warfare has ceased.

249. **compostus**: cf. *repostum*, l. 26. 'Now settled in peace and calm, he rests undisturbed.'

250. **nos**: identifying herself with Aeneas' cause. **tua progenies**: in contrast with Antenor, who had no such claim; trans.

tua, 'thine own.' **caeli**, etc. : alluding to the worship of Aeneas as a god in after times. **adnuis** : present tense, implying that what Jupiter has once promised is irrevocable.

251. **infandum** : a parenthetical exclamation : 'O woe unutterable!' **unius** : Juno.

253. **hic** : the regular agreement with the predicate (510. i). **reponis** : *re* often signifies not *back*, but *what is due*, and Venus may be thinking, not of her protégé being restored in Italy to power such as he had once had in Troy, but of his being placed on his rightful throne, rightful because promised by Jupiter.

254-296. *Jupiter reassures Venus, and discloses to her the glorious empire that is to spring from the settlement in Latium, culminating in the reign of Caesar Augustus.*

254. **olli** : archaic for *illi*, 'upon her.'

256. **natae** : dat., lit. 'for his daughter'; trans. however as if gen. This word, unnecessary for the sense after *olli*, suggests the tenderness of a father to his child. **dehinc** : cf. on l. 131.

257. **metu** : dat. ; cf. on *curru*, l. 156 ; 'spare thy fears' (553). **tuorum** : 'thy people's.'

258. **tibi** : indicating that Venus is interested in his statement ; freely 'be assured' (579). **Lavini** : for the quantity of *a*, as compared w. l. 2, see on *Sychaeum*, l. 348.

259. **feres ad sidera** : alluding to the deification of Aeneas after death. Cf. l. 250.

260. **neque . . vertit** : cf. on l. 237 ; freely 'nor is my purpose changed.'

261. **hic** : *i.e.*, Aeneas. **tibi** : as in l. 258 ; here we may trans. 'as thou shalt see,' or with Mackail 'he thou lovest.' **remordet** : the force of *re* may be brought out by 'continually' or 'keeps.'

262. **longius et volvens** : 'and unrolling (*or* opening) the volume further'; a metaphor from the unrolling of a scroll (the ancient form of books).

263. **Italia** : local abl. With the mission of Aeneas announced in these two lines cf. that afterwards (Book VI. ll. 851-3) assigned

to the Roman nation, of which both Aeneas and Augustus are (according to Virgil) the impersonation :

> "Thine, O Roman, remember, to reign over every race!
> These be thine arts, thy glories,—the ways of peace to proclaim,
> Mercy to show to the fallen, the proud with battle to tame!"
>
> —*Bowen.*

264. **ponet** : 'shall appoint *or* establish.'

265. **viderit** : fut. perf. indic. (649. *a*; 676. *b*).

266. **terna** : with nouns found in the plural only, distributives are used in place of cardinals. **hiberna** : this is not merely a poetical way of saying 'winters,' but suggests also that Aeneas would be still in camp. **Rutulis** : not abl. absol. but dat. like *jactanti*, l. 102 ; trans. 'had passed over the Rutulians.'

267. **Iulo** : as usual in such phrases, the name is attracted into the case of the possessor (582. fn.). It was not the old legends that gave Ascanius this name of Iulus ; the idea seems to have originated with Julius Caesar, and was taken up by the poets of this age, who sought thereby to compliment the *Julian* family.

268. **Ilus erat**, etc. : this seems entirely out of place as addressed by Jupiter to Venus, and is really for the reader's information. **res** : 'power *or* state' ; cf. *res publica*. **stetit regno** : 'stood firm in royal sway.'

269. **volvendis** : occasionally the Roman poets use this participle with the force of the present part. pass. (which does not exist in Latin) ; here abl. absol. rather than abl. of quality ; 'as the months roll on.' **orbes** : 'cycles' ; the meaning is to be gathered from the context.

270. **imperio** : abl. of manner ; 'in government.' **Lavini** : cf. on *Patavi*, l. 247 ; for the gen. (here to be translated by 'in') see 588.

272. **regnabitur** : impersonal pass. (556); 'the kingdom shall endure.' **totos** : 'full.'

273. **Hectorea** : there seems little point in the reference to Hector, except that he was the most famous of all that race. **regina** : 'royal.'

274. **Marte**, etc. : 'shall bear to Mars twin offspring.' Romulus and Remus are meant. **Ilia** : this name for Rhea Silvia keeps alive the connection with Aeneas.

275. **laetus** : 'exulting in' or 'decked with'; heroes of ancient times often thus adorned themselves with the skins of wild beasts; here it is peculiarly appropriate to the she-wolf's foster-child.

276. **excipiet** : 'shall take up,' in the sense of 'shall succeed to.' **Mavortia** : with a double reference to the descent of Romulus from Mars and to the warlike character of the nation.

278. **rerum** : 'for their empire.'

280. **metu** : abl. of means, 'with alarms' (*i.e.*, with the fear she causes), or abl. of cause, 'in her fear'; cf. l. 23.

281. **in melius referet** : 'will change for the better,' 'will amend.'

282. **rerum** : 'of the world.' For various forces of *res*, see ll. 178, 204, 229, 268, 278, 342, 450, 452, 462. **togatam** : as the distinctive mark of the Roman citizen, and possibly with a reference to the victories of peace no less great than those of war.

283. **sic placitum** : supply *est* ; 'such is my will *or* pleasure.' **lustris** : abl. absol. ; here vaguely used of 'years' or 'ages.'

284. **Phthiam, Mycenas, Argis** : the homes of three of the greatest of the Greeks against Troy, Achilles, Agamemnon and Diomedes.

285. **servitio premet** : Virgil has in mind the conquest of Greece, completed in 146 B.C. **Argis** : local abl. ; trans. freely by 'over.'

286. **origine** : abl. of quality. **Caesar** : referring to Augustus, not to Julius Caesar, as ll. 289 and 294 show.

287. **terminet** : expressing Jove's purpose (388); trans. by 'is to' or 'shall.' For the idea cf. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, Book xii., 'He shall . . bound his reign with earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens.'

289. **spoliis Orientis** : alluding to Augustus' campaigns in the East, B.C. 31 and 30, after Actium. On returning to Rome in B.C. 29 he celebrated a triple triumph for his victories, and closed the temple of Janus (cf. on l. 294).

290. **secura** : 'no longer filled with care,' as Venus now was; more freely 'thy cares at an end.' **hic quoque** : *i.e.*, as well as Aeneas (l. 259). Even before his death Augustus was often addressed as a god.

291. **positis bellis** : trans. by coordinate principal clause. The advent of peace after several generations of civil war led many to speak of the return of the golden age to earth.

292. **cana** : as belonging to the good old days. The line celebrates the return of honor, domestic virtue, and civic harmony under Augustus' rule. **Remo** : according to the legend Remus had been killed in a quarrel with his brother. All such fratricidal strife is now to end.

293. **ferro et compagibus artis** : 'with close fastenings of iron.' For the *hendiadys* cf. on l. 61.

294. **Belli portae** : the reference is to the gates of the temple of Janus, which were closed in time of peace, but stood open in time of war. So continuously had the Romans been engaged in war that when the temple was closed by Augustus in B.C. 29 it was for the first time since 235 B.C., just after the first Punic war, and for the second time since the reign of Numa. **Furor impius** : referring to the 'unnatural' civil wars. **intus** : *i.e.*, imprisoned within the closed temple.

297-304. *Mercury is sent to Carthage by Jupiter to ensure a welcome to the Trojans.*

297. **Maia** : for the abl. see 594. Mercury was the messenger of the gods.

298. **novae** : with *Karthaginis*, meaning 'newly built'; cf. l. 366. **pateant** : depending on the idea of ordering implied in *demittit* (424). Trans. freely, 'to have . . . opened.'

299. **hospitio** : dat. of purpose; lit. 'for a shelter'; freely 'in welcome' (583). **fati nescia** : as if it were in the power even of mortals to interfere with the working of fate. For the gen. see 589.

300. **arceret** : expressing the purpose of Jupiter, as distinct from his command (*pateant*). The difference in tense (though more

probably due to metrical convenience) may serve to distinguish them. For the sequence after the hist. pres. *demittit* see 524. i. **magnum** : 'vast *or* deep.' **aera** : for the Greek accus. ending see on l. 30.

301. **remigio alarum** : Mercury's winged cap and winged sandals are compared to a ship's oars. **citus** : trans. freely by adverb (705. *d*).

303. **volente deo** : freely, 'at the divine command.' Our abbreviation D.V. is for *deo volente*, but in the sense of '*if* (not *since*) God wills' (305). **quietum** : negative, 'free from alarm,' while *benignam*, l. 304, is positive, 'well-disposed *or* friendly.'

304. **accipit** : 'adopts'; lit. 'receives' as if from Mercury. **animum mentemque** : no distinction can be drawn here.

305-334. *Aeneas, setting out to explore the country, is met by Venus in the disguise of a huntress, of whom he asks on what coast they have been cast.*

305. **volvens** : 'who had been pondering.'

306. **ut primum** : 'as soon as'; *ut* = when (646 *b*). **exire** : with *constituit*, l. 309.

307. **novos** : 'strange.' **accesserit** : for mood see 533; so *teneant*. For the accus. *oras* see 568. ii.

308. **nam . . . videt** : parenthetical; 'for he sees but a wilderness.' For the scansion see page 19, 4. **ne . . . ne** : rare for 'whether . . . or' (536. ii)

309. **quaerere** : really unnecessary, as the clauses *quas . . . feraene* might have gone with *explorare*, but added for clearness' sake. **exacta** : 'his discoveries,' lit. 'the things ascertained.'

310. **in convexo nemorum** : "Here the picture is that of trees upon converging cliffs, overhanging a cove formed under them by the action of the waves." Freely, 'in a cove overarched with woods.'

311. **circum** : adverb. **horrentibus** : for the meaning cf. on l. 165.

312. **comitatus**: in some deponent verbs the perf. partic. has passive force. **Achate**: the simple abl. (of accompaniment) instead of *ab* and abl. of personal agent.

313. **bina**: the distributive may be used of what is regarded as a *pair*. **lato ferro**: referring to the spear-head (383).

314. **cui**: with *obvia*; 'to meet him came,' etc. **obvia**: in agreement with the subject in preference to the natural agreement with *se*.

315. **gerens**: 'wearing,' freely 'with.' **virginis**: repeated because only in the second case (*i.e.*, with *arma*) is it limited by *Spartanae vel qualis*.

316. **vel qualis,** etc.: 'or of such a one as H. . . . when she,' etc., or more freely 'or like H. when she,' etc.; *qualis*, implying an antecedent *talis* agreeing with *virginis*. **fatigat**: 'out-tires.' The present tense is used probably because in works of art she could still be seen so employed.

317. **Hebrum**: some editors read, without MS. authority, *Eurum*.

318. **de more**: made more definite by *venatrix*, l. 319; lit. 'according to custom . . . as a huntress'; freely 'in huntress' fashion.' Venus' costume is such as is common in representations of Diana, the goddess of hunting.

319. **diffundere**: explanatory of *dederat comam ventis*; an infin. of purpose largely due to imitation of Greek idiom; 'had loosed her tresses for the winds to toss' (518. vi).

320. **nuda genu**: 'with knee bared'; more lit. 'bare at the knee.' For the accus. see 572. **sinus**: *i.e.*, of her garments; lit. '*having* the folds *gathered* in a knot'; for the construction see 569. iv and cf. l. 228. **fluentes**: 'fluttering.' The floating ends of her tunic were gathered in a knot at the breast.

321. **prior**: 'first'; the comparative, because only Venus and Aeneas are in the poet's mind. **monstrate si vidistis**: this is not an indirect question,' 'tell me if (= whether) you have seen,' but a true conditional clause, 'show me, if (= in case) you have seen.'

322. **quam**: see 457. **errantem**: 'straying,' *i.e.*, in search of game, contrasted with *cursum prementem*, l. 324, 'pressing on the track.'

325. sic **Venus**: sc. *dixit;* cf. on l. 37. **orsus**: sc. *est;* from *ordior.*

326. **audita**: sc. *est.* **mihi**: 'by me' (581. i).

327. **O—quam**, etc.: instead of giving some name, he expresses his doubt of her identity. **memorem**: 'shall I call' (625. *c*). **tibi**: sc. *est.* (582).

328. **hominem sonat**: 'sounds human'; a cognate accus. like 'to look daggers' (571).

329. **an . . . an**: trans. 'art thou . . . or,' etc.; not for *utrum* . . . *an*, but two distinct questions. **sanguinis**: partitive.

330. **sis, leves**: for the mood see 626; here trans. by imperative, as the wish is virtually a request. So *doceas*, l. 332. **quaecumque**: sc. *es.*

332. **jactemur**: see 533. **locorumque**: for the scansion see p. 19, 7.

334. **multa**: 'many a.' **tibi ante aras**: 'before thine altars' (579). Or *tibi* may be rendered separately by 'in thy honor.'

335-385. *Venus relates to him the story of Dido and the founding of Carthage, and in answer to her questions Aeneas tells her who he is and in what misfortunes he is involved.*

335. **tum Venus**: cf. on l. 325. **me**: for the reflexive use see 277. fn. **honore**: trans. by 'of'; cf. the abl. with *dignus* (600. *b*).

336. **virginibus . . . est**: 'the Tyrian maidens are wont.' For the dat. cf. *tibi*, l. 327. **gestare**: see 758. ii.

337. **alte**: the buskin came halfway up to the knee to protect the hunter from brambles.

338. **Agenoris urbem**: more applicable to the parent city Tyre, than to the colony.

339. **genus**: in apposition with the proper name implied in *Libyci.* The same looseness is possible in English.

340. **imperium regit**: 'holds sway' *or* 'exercises sovereignty.'

341. **injuria**: 'the tale of wrong.'

342. **rerum**: 'of the story.'

343. **agri**: 'in land'; for the gen. cf. on *opum*, l. 14.

344. **Phoenicum**: partitive. **miserae**: dat. like *mihi*, l. 326, rather than gen. with *amore;* 'by the hapless queen.' The epithet anticipates the story.

345. **primisque . . . ominibus**: repeats the idea of *intactam dederat.* As marriage was attended with the taking of auspices in the old days of Rome, this phrase is equivalent to 'with the first marriage rites.' **jugarat**: cf. on *onerarat*, l. 195.

347. **scelere**: see 414. **ante**: 'than,' more lit. 'beyond,' with which the positive *immanis* would be more regular.

348. **quos inter**: for the order cf. on l. 13. **medius**: 'in the midst' (705. *d*); here 'anger arose between these.' **Sychaeum**: here we have the regular quantity ($\breve{y}$); in l. 343 it is lengthened. The poets often take such liberties with foreign proper names; cf. on l. 258.

350. **superat**: 'strikes down.' **securus amorum**: 'regardless of his sister's love,' *i.e.*, for her husband. For the gen. see 589. i.

352. **multa malus simulans**: *malus* is virtually adverbial, 'wickedly'; freely 'with many a crafty pretence' (705. *d;* 704. *c*). **aegram amantem**: 'the love-sick wife.'

353. **ipsa**: 'the very.' **inhumati**: this accounts for the restlessness of the shade (according to ancient ideas) and at the same time aggravates Pygmalion's guilt.

354. **modis miris**: with *pallida;* 'in wondrous wise,' a somewhat antique phrase.

355. **crudeles**: transferred from the deed to the altars which witnessed it.

356. **nudavit**: with a different meaning as applied to the two objects, the figure known as *zeugma;* so in English, 'laid bare.'

357. **celerare, excedere**: for the infin. with *suadet*, cf. on *volvere*, l. 9.

358. **auxilium**: predicative with *thesauros recludit;* 'as aid' or

freely 'to aid.' **viae**: objective gen. (586. ii). **veteres**: 'long-hidden.' **tellure**: 'from' rather than 'in.'

360. **his**: neuter; in prose *his rebus*. **parabat**: cf. on *nudavit*, l. 356.

361. **conveniunt**: the subject is suggested by the relative clause; 'those gather who had *or* felt.' **quibus**: cf. on *tibi*, l. 327. **tyranni**: cf. on *viae*, l. 358.

362. **paratae**: sc. *sunt*, seldom omitted in dependent clauses.

363. **avari**: recalling the original motive for the crime, and thus giving more point to the loss of these treasures.

364. **pelago**: see 596. ii. *a*.

365. **locos**: cf. on *Italiam*, l. 2.

367. **mercati**: sc. *sunt*. **Byrsam**: put in apposition with *solum*. The resemblance of the Phoenician *Bosra* = citadel to the Greek *byrsa* = a hide, led to the invention of the story that having made the bargain spoken of in l. 368, the new-comers cut the hide into strips and thus surrounded a large tract.

368. **possent**: subj. because virtually quoting the agreement implied in *mercati* (672). Note the spondaic rhythm.

369. **vos**: emphatic; sc. *estis*.

370. **quaerenti talibus ille**: sc. *respondet*, cf. on l. 37; 'to her questions he answers in these words *or* thus.'

371. **imo**: see 586. vi. *b*.

372. **dea**: in spite of her disavowal. **si pergam**: 'were I to tell the whole story'; lit. 'if (retracing from, etc.) I were to go on' (*i.e.*, until the end).

374. **ante**: 'sooner,' *i.e.*, before I could end. **diem**, etc.: the evening star is pictured as laying the day to rest and closing the gates of heaven through which the sun has just departed. **componat**: the natural apodosis to *si pergam et vacet* (478, 2).

375. **nos**: object of *appulit*. **vestras**: referring to all her people; cf. on l. 140.

376. **Trojae**: see 588.

377. **forte sua**: adds to the idea of chance the thought that caprice is natural to the winds; trans. 'in its caprice' or 'of its

own wild will.' The Trojans have no idea that Juno has caused the storm. **Libycis** : as he has just learned, l. 339. **oris** : cf. on *Latio*, l. 6.

379. **aethera** : cf. on *aera*, l. 300.

380. **patriam et genus** : 'my country and my ancestry (*or* my race),' by this meaning the home of his ancestors ; for he had learned in a vision (Bk. III., ll. 163-168) that Dardanus, the son of Jupiter, and founder of the royal house of Troy, had originally come from Italy.

381. **denis** : distributives are regularly used in multiplication. **conscendi** : Virgil seems to have had in mind both the going on board ship (*conscendere navem*) and the apparent rising of the sea towards the horizon (for the opposite cf. *devenere*, l. 365) ; trans. 'I climbed the sea.'

382. **secutus** : see 540. fn.

384. **ignotus** : 'unrecognized'; thus not inconsistent with l. 379.

385. **Europa, Asia** : exiled from Troy and driven back from Italy.

385-417. *Venus announces the safety of the fleet, her words being confirmed by the omen of twelve swans settling after escaping an eagle. As she departs her godhead is recognized by Aeneas, about whom she casts a cloud that makes him invisible to all.*

385. **nec plura**, etc. : 'But Venus not enduring further complaint'; lit. 'not suffering him attempting to complain,' etc. For the conative pres. cf. 677. *d*.

387. **caelestibus** : see 173. **auras . . . carpis** : 'draw the breath of life.'

388. **qui adveneris** : 'seeing (*or* in that) you have reached.' For the subj. see 665.

390. **reduces** : from *redux* ; sc. *esse*.

391. **versis** : freely 'by the shifting of,' etc.

392. **vani** : explaining *frustra* ; 'false, deceiving, *or* pretenders' or perhaps merely 'mistaken.' It will be best to make two clauses in translation : 'unless my parents were . . . and taught . . .'

393. **senos**: cf. on *denis*, l. 381. The number corresponds to that of the missing ships afterwards recovered. **laetantes agmine**: freely 'in joyous line.' **cycnos**: these birds were sacred to Venus.

394. **Jovis ales**: the eagle. **aperto caelo**: cf. on *alto*, l. 126.

396. **aut capere**, etc.: *i.e.*, some are settling, others are preparing to do so; it is awkward, but apparently necessary, to make *captas* mean 'chosen *by the others*.' This line furnishes the real parallel between the swans and the ships (cf. l. 400), and the next two lines are largely for ornament and picturesqueness.

397. **ut**: 'as.' **illi**: expressed because of the emphasis due to contrast. The movements in ll. 397-8 really occur between the time of *turbabat* and that of *capere videntur*.

398. **coetu**: to signify their reassembling after being scattered; abl. of manner.

399. **pubesque tuorum**: a poetical variant for *pubes tua*; *tuorum* is not partitive but = 'consisting of your men' (588).

400. **tenet**: in number agreeing with the nearer subject. **ostia**: 'the harbor-mouth.' **pleno velo**: trans. by 'under.'

401. **qua via**: as the scansion shows, not in agreement.

402. **avertens**: see on l. 104; 'as she turned away.' **refulsit**: expressive of the sudden burst of splendor.

404. **pedes ad imos**: except in the case of Diana, the long flowing robe was the characteristic costume of a goddess. Ignore *imos* in translation.

405. **incessu**: cf on *incedo*, l. 46. **patuit**: 'stood revealed.' **dea**: predicate nom. For the scansion see page 19, 8.

407. **natum**: in an emphatic position. **totiens**: Virgil tells of but one former appearance since Troy fell (Bk. II., l. 589), and in that case there was no disguise. **quoque**: 'also,' 'like the rest.'

409. **non datur**: 'is it forbidden.' **veras**: *i.e.*, without concealment or mistake.

411. **obscuro aere**: 'with dim mist.'

412. **circum . . . fudit**: a poetical separation (*tmesis*) of the word *circumfudit*. **dea**: suggesting the divine power exercised. Trans. 'by art divine.' Cf. the effect of *heros*, l. 196.

413. **ne quis . . . posset**: see 525. *a;* 526. i. **eos**: very rare in poetry as a personal pronoun.

415. **sublimis**: 'through the air.'

416. **laeta**: contrast with *tristior*, l. 228. **templum illi**: sc. *est.*

418-440. *Drawing near Carthage, Aeneas finds the new colonists busy building their city, and enters invisible.*

419. **plurimus . . . imminet**: 'hangs huge (*or* a mighty mass) over,' etc. For the dat. see 577.

421. **molem**: 'the mass of buildings.' The general aspect comes first, then the details as he observed them.

422. **strata viarum**: a poetical variation of *stratas vias*, 'paved streets.' *Viarum* is a partitive gen. [though by some taken as verging on the gen. of quality].

423. **pars**: in partial apposition with *Tyrii.* **ducere**: dependent on *instant* (518. vi).

424. **subvolvere**: *i.e.*, up to the height where the citadel was building.

425. **tecto**: dat. (404). **concludere sulco**: in order to mark its boundaries (or possibly to make the trench for the foundations).

426. **legunt**: a case of *zeugma*, 'establish *or* choose'; cf. on l. 356. [On the ground that this line does not harmonize with the context, and is inconsistent with l. 507, it has been suspected by many editors. Still the institution of civil government is just what a Roman would be likely to think of in this connection.]

427. **theatris**: Not implying more than one building, but the plural of majesty (see on l. 57), used to dignify an idea. For the case cf. on *tecto*, l. 425. [There is good authority also for the reading *theatri*, gen. sing.]

We have here another anachronism, for such things as dramas and theatres did not exist till about 500 B.C., and we may well doubt whether this Greek institution ever found its way to Carthage, even in later days.

430. **qualis apes exercet labor**: 'even as bees busily ply their labor'; lit. 'what manner of toil keeps busy the bees (such toil

kept them busy'). The antecedent clause is, as often, unexpressed. **nova** : 'early.'

431. **sub sole** : 'in the sunlight.'

432. **liquentia** : the scansion shows that it is from *liquor*, not *liqueo*. For the indicatives with *cum* see 642.

434. **venientum** : for the regular *venientium*, 'of the newly-arrived.' **agmine facto** : cf. on l. 82 ; here trans. 'in a band.'

435. **fucos pecus** : in apposition ; freely, 'the lazy swarm of drones.'

436. **fervet** : 'goes on apace *or* goes briskly on' ; the metaphor is from the boiling of water.

437. **jam** : 'already.' The struggle to found a city has been called 'the keynote of the Aeneid.'

438. **suspicit** : from this we gather that he has descended the hill.

439. **infert se** : 'he passes.' **dictu** : cf. on *visu*, l. 111.

440. **miscet viris** : as *misceo* cannot be intransitive, *se* must be supplied from l. 439 ; cf. on *vertuntur*, l. 158. **viris** : for the dat., meaning 'with,' see 576. iii. **ulli** : for the dat., meaning 'by' or 'of,' cf. on *mihi*, l. 326.

441-493. *Coming to a temple which Dido was building to Juno, Aeneas is touched and encouraged to find represented on its walls many scenes from the story of the siege of Troy.*

441. **umbrae** : cf. on *dives opum*, l. 14. [Another well-supported reading is *umbra*, abl. as in l. 275.]

442. **quo loco** : 'where.' **primum** : 'on their arrival' *or* 'at their landing' ; lit. 'at the first.'

444. **sic nam fore** : depending on the idea of statement implied in *signum*.

445. **facilem victu** : 'rich in store *or* substance'; *victu* from noun *victus* (414). [It may be taken also as abl. supine of *vivo*, lit. 'easy at living,' *i.e.*, 'easily subsisting' (470).] The horse presages success in war and prosperity in peace. The rearing of horses, especially of spirited war-horses, indicated a rich country.

447. **opulentum** : a case of *zeugma* (cf. on l. 356).

448. **aerea** : notice the emphatic repetition of this idea in *aere* and *aenis;* 'bronze was the threshold that rose on (*or* crowned) its steps, and clamped with bronze the posts.' **cui** : lit. 'with reference to which'; freely, 'its' (579); cf. *tibi*, l. 334. **limina** : the plur. probably as in l. 427. **nexaeque** : for the scansion cf. on l. 332.

449. **trabes** : subject of *surgebant* or *erant* understood. **foribus**, etc. : 'of bronze were the doors with their grating hinges'; lit. 'the hinge grated on doors of bronze.' **foribus** : local abl. or possibly dat. (lit. 'for').

450. **timorem** : as to his reception by Dido. Venus had foretold merely the recovery of his vessels.

451. **salutem** : see 568. i.

452. **afflictis** : *i.e.*, hitherto. **rebus** : may be either dat. or abl. (553; 600. *a*).

454. **quae . . . urbi, miratur** : 'marvels at the city's prosperity.' As Sidgwick puts it, it is 'rather indirect exclamation than indirect question.'

455. **inter se** : a vague phrase, seemingly expressive of the emulation of the artists; freely, 'the handiwork of rival craftsmen.' [Others trans. 'as he compares them.' Some editions read *intra se*, 'within himself,' to be taken with *miratur*.] **operum laborem** : lit. 'the toil of their efforts'; freely, 'their toilsome labor.'

458. **saevum ambobus** : *i.e.*, to the Atridae on the one hand, to Priam on the other, *ambobus* thus being not incorrectly used of three persons. In the former case the reference is to the quarrel that arose from Agamemnon's seizure of Achilles' captive Briseis (a quarrel which, with its consequences, is the theme of Homer's Iliad). If there is any occasion specially referred to in the case of Priam, it is doubtless the incidents of ll. 483, 484.

461. **sunt hic**, etc. : 'here too has worth (*or* merit) its due reward.' Notice *sua* referring to the dat. (the logical subject). **laudi** : for dat. see 582.

462. **rerum**: objective genitive; 'for trouble' (586. ii). 'There are tears for trouble, and mortal sorrows touch the heart.' Bowen's rendering is, 'Tears are to human sorrows given, hearts feel for mankind.' Cf. Wordsworth, *Laodamia:*

> "Yet tears to human suffering are due;
> And mortal hopes defeated and o'erthrown
> Are mourned by man, and not by man alone."

463. **aliquam**: 'some measure of'; complete salvation was to be had only in Italy. **tibi**: not, of course, separating him from the other Trojans.

464. **inani**: with peculiar pathos, suggesting that the men and scenes represented, once all his world, are now no more.

465. **multa**: 'deeply' (571). **flumine**: 'flood of tears.'

466. **uti**: 'how,' followed by subjunctives of indirect question.

469. **niveis tentoria velis**: an anachronism, for Homer's heroes had wooden huts, not tents. For the abl. see 383.

470. **primo somno**: trans. by 'in' or possibly 'by'; the first sleep is the deepest.

473. **gustassent**: for the form see 755. i. *a;* for the mood (virtual indirect discourse, indicating the thought of Diomedes) see 672 and 650. iii. According to the legend there was an oracle that Troy could not be taken if Rhesus' horses should once drink of the Xanthus and feed upon the grass of the Trojan plain. As soon therefore as Rhesus came to Troy to aid Priam, Diomedes and Ulysses made a night attack upon his camp and carried off the horses.

475. **impar congressus**: 'an unequal match'; more lit., 'engaging unequally.' **Achilli**: dat. (576. iii).

476. **curru**: dat. as in l. 156.

477. **huic**: freely, 'his'; cf. on *cui,* l. 448.

478. **per**: 'over *or* along.' **versa**: 'trailing'; lit. 'reversed.'

479. **non aequae**: 'unfriendly.'

480. **peplum**: a costly robe borne as an offering to the goddess, to win her favor.

481. **tunsae**: freely 'beating.' For the tense cf. on l. 382. **pectora**: cf. on l. 228.

482. **solo**: local abl. **aversa**: 'turning away,' 'averting her face.'

483. **raptaverat, vendebat**: the difference in tense implies that only the latter was actually represented. Virgil departs somewhat from Homer's account of this incident. In the Iliad Hector is thrice chased round the walls of Troy, then overtaken and slain, after which his body is dragged at the tail of Achilles' chariot to the Grecian camp. **Hectora**: cf. on *aera*, l. 300.

484. **exanimum**: 'now lifeless,' as Virgil's idea seems to have been that Hector was dragged while yet alive behind the chariot. **auro**: see 597.

485. **vero**: emphasizes *tum;* best translated by emphasis on 'then.'

486. **ut**: 'when'; the repetition expressive of emotion. **currus**: probably that of Achilles, as l. 483 would suggest.

487. **inermes**: *i.e.*, as a suppliant. Homer tells how Priam went secretly to Achilles' tent to ransom his son's body for burial.

488. **permixtum**: *i.e.*, 'joining in battle with.' **Achivis**: cf. on *viris*, l. 440.

489. **Eoas acies**: the Aethiopians whom Homer places, some at the extreme east, others at the extreme west of the world, and not towards the south.

490. **peltis**: abl. of quality.

492. **cingula**: for the plur. cf. on l. 57. **mammae**: dat. (577). The belt would pass over one shoulder.

493. **bellatrix . . . virgo**: brought into effective contrast by their position. Trans. *virgo*, 'maiden though she be.' **viris**: cf. on *Achilli*, l. 475.

494-510. *Dido now appears in the temple to dispense justice, when suddenly Aeneas sees approaching certain Trojans from the lost vessels.*

494. **Dardanio**: it has been suggested that the epithet is significant, inasmuch as Aeneas' attention is engrossed with the fortunes of the royal house of Troy of which Dardanus was the founder. **Aeneae**: with *videntur*; cf. on *mihi*, l. 326.

495. **obtutu defixus in uno**: 'rapt in one long gaze.'

496. **forma**: as in l. 72.

498. **qualis**: 'as'; the adjective shows that the comparison is between the *persons*, not their *actions*. **Eurotae, Cynthi**: two favorite haunts of Diana.

499. **exercet choros**: 'leads her bands in the dance,' or more simply, 'leads the dance.' **Diana**: elsewhere in Virgil, as regularly in Latin, with *i* short; cf. on *Sychaeum*, l. 348. **quam**: obj. of *secutae*; 'and behind her,' or 'while in her train.'

502. **tacitum**: in translation transfer the epithet to 'joy.'

503. **laeta**: trans. by adv. (705. *d*).

504. **futuris**: freely 'rising'; for the dat. see 577.

505. **foribus divae**, etc.: most ancient temples contained a building within a building, the inner shrine being the proper abode of the deity worshipped there. Thus one seated at the entrance to this inner shrine might be both *foribus divae* and *media testudine templi.*' **testudine**: local abl.; trans. by 'beneath.'

506. **solio alte subnixa**: 'raised high upon a throne', or 'high resting on a throne.'

507. **jura legesque**: 'judgment and law'; here not to be distinguished.

508. **partibus**, etc.: 'parcelled by equal portion or gave by drawing of lot' (Bowen). More lit. 'equalized by just division or chose by lot.' **sorte trahebat**: a variation, in Virgil's fashion, of the common phrase *sortem trahere*.

509. **concursu**: of Carthaginians.

510. **videt**: for the mood after *cum* see 644. *b*.

511. **aequore**: cf. on *alto*, l. 126.

512. **oras**: cf. on *Italiam*, l. 2.

VOCABULARY TO VIRGIL, AENEID I.
1–510.

A

ā, ab, prep. w. abl., *from; by.*

Abās, antis, m., a Trojan.

ab-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *hide.*

ab-eō, -īre, -iī (-īvī), -itum, *go away, depart.*

ab-ripiō, ere, -ripuī, -reptum, *carry off, seize.*

ab-sistō, ere, -stitī, *cease, desist.*

ac, conj., *and, and further.*

ac-cēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum, *draw near, approach.*

ac-cendō, ere, -cendī, -cēnsum, *kindle; inflame, enrage.*

ac-cingō, ere, -cīnxī, -cīnctum, *gird; make ready.*

ac-cipiō, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *receive, let in; welcome.*

ac-cumbō, ere, -cubuī, -cubitum, *lie, recline.*

ācer, ācris, ācre, *spirited, brave; keen, lively.*

Acestēs, ae, m., a Sicilian king.

Achātēs, ae or **ī,** m., a Trojan.

Achillēs, is or **ī,** m., the bravest of the Greeks against Troy.

Achīvus, a, um, *Achaean, Grecian;* as subst. in plur., *the Greeks.*

aciēs, ēī, f., *line, rank;* plur., *forces.*

āctus, from **agō.**

acūtus, a, um, *sharp, jagged.*

ad, prep. w. acc., *to, towards; at.*

ad-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *add, give.*

ad-eō, -īre, -iī (-īvī), -itum, *approach; face, meet with.*

ad-nītor, ī, -nīsus or **-nīxus sum,** *lean against.*

ad-nuō, ere, -nuī, -nūtum, *nod, give assent; promise.*

adōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *adore, worship, honor.*

adultus, a, um, *full grown, mature.*

ad-veniō, īre, -vēnī, -ventum, *come to, reach.*

adversus, a, um, part. of **advertō,** *turned toward, facing, opposite, in front.*

Aeacidēs, ae, m., *a son* or *descendant of Aeacus.*

aeger, gra, grum, *sick; sad, sick at heart.*

Aeneadae, ārum, m. plur., *the comrades of Aeneas; the Trojans.*

Aenēās, ae, m., *Aeneas,* the hero of the Aeneid.

aēnus, a, um, *of bronze, copper;* neut. as a subst., *copper vessel, cauldron.*

Aeolia, ae, f., an island near Sicily.

Aeolus, ī, m., the god of the winds.

aequō, āre, āvī, ātum, *make equal, match.*

aequor, oris, n., *sea.*

aequus, a, um, *even; favorable, friendly.*

āēr, āeris, m., *air, cloud, mist.*

aereus, a, um, *of bronze; bronze.*

aes, aeris, n., *bronze; something made of bronze.*

aes-tās, -tātis, f., *summer.*

aestus, ūs, m., *surge, surf.*

ae-tās, -tātis, f., *age, time.*

aeternus, a, um, *eternal, undying.*

aether, eris, m., *the upper air; the heavens, sky; heaven.*

aetherius, a, um, *of the sky* or *heaven.*

afflīctus, a, um, *shattered, ruined.*

Āfricus, ī, m., *the south-west wind.*

Agēnor, oris, a king of Phoenicia, ancestor of Dido.

ager, agrī, m., *land.*

agger, eris, m., *mound, heap, bank.*

agmen, minis, n., *train, band.*

a-gnōscō, ere, -gnōvī, -gnitum, *recognize.*

agō, ere, ēgī, āctum, *drive, impel.*

āiō, defective vb., *say, speak.*

Ājāx, ācis, m., a Greek warrior.

āla, ae, f., *wing.*

Alba, ae, f., *Alba Longa*, an ancient city in Latium.

Albānus, a, um, *of Alba, Alban.*

āles, ālitis, m. or f., *bird.*

Alētēs, is, m., a Trojan.

aliquī, qua, quod, indef. adj., *some.*

aliter, adv., *otherwise;* **haud aliter,** *even so.*

alius, a, ud, *other;* in plur., *others;* repeated in plur., *some—others.*

alligō, āre, āvī, ātum, *fasten.*

al-loquor, ī, -locūtus sum, *speak to, address.*

almus, a, um, *kindly, gracious.*

altē, adv., *on high, high.*

altus, a, um, *high, lofty, stately; deep, profound;* neut. as subst., **altum, ī,** n., *heaven, the sky; the deep, the sea.*

amāns, antis, pres. part. of **amō,** as subst., m. or f., *a lover.*

Amāzonis, idis, f., *an Amazon.*

ambāgēs, is, f., *circuit;* in plur., *details.*

ambō, ae, ō, in plur. only, *both* (dat. and abl., **ambōbus, ambābus**).

ambrosius, a, um, *immortal, ambrosial.*

amictus, ūs, m., *veil, cloak, covering.*

amīcus, ī, m., *friend.*

ā-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum, *lose.*

amor, ōris, m., *love, longing.*

Amycus, ī, m., a Trojan.

an, conj., *or.*

ancora, ae, f., *anchor.*

anima, ae, f., *breath, spirit, life.*

animus, ī, m., *soul, mind, heart, spirit; feeling, disposition; courage; rage, passion.*

annālēs, ium, m. plur., *history, account, story.*

ante, prep. w. acc., *before;* adv., *before, formerly, sooner.*

Antēnor, oris, m., a Trojan.

Antheus, ī, m., a Trojan.

antīquus, a, um, *old, ancient.*

antrum, ī, n., *cave, cavern.*

aper, aprī, m., *wild boar.*

aper-iō, īre, -uī, -tum, *lay open, disclose, open up.*

apertus, a, um, *open; clear, cloudless.*

apis, is, f., *bee.*

appāreō, ēre, uī, itum, *appear.*

ap-pellō, ere, -pulī, -pulsum, *drive to, bring to.*

aqua, ae, f., *water.*

Aquilō, ōnis, m., *the north wind.*

āra, ae, f., *altar;* **Ārae, ārum,** *the Altars.*

arbor, -oris, f., *tree.*

arboreus, a, um, *of a tree; tree-like, branching.*

arcānum, ī, n., *a secret, mystery.*

arceō, ēre, uī, *keep away, keep afar.*

arcus, ūs, m., *bow.*

ārdēns, entis, *fiery, eager.*

ārdeō, ēre, ārsī, ārsum, *burn; rage.*

arēna, see **harēna.**

argentum, ī, n., *silver.*

Argī, ōrum, m. plur., *Argos,* a city in the Peloponnesus.

Argīvī, ōrum, m. plur., *the Argives, the Greeks.*

āridus, a, um, *dry.*

arma, ōrum, n., plur., *arms, weapons; instruments, utensils.*

armentum, ī, n., *herd.*

arrēctus, a, um, part. of **arrigō,** *pricked up, attentive.*

arti-fex, -ficis, m., *craftsman, artist.*

artus, ūs, m., *limb.*

artus, a, um, part. of **arceō,** *close.*

arvum, ī, n., *field.*

arx, arcis, f., *citadel, stronghold; tower, height.*

Ascanius, ī, m., the son of Aeneas.

a-scendō, ere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *climb, mount, ascend.*

Asia, ae, f., *Asia.*

aspectō, āre, āvī, ātum, *look upon, gaze at.*

asper, era, erum, *harsh, fierce.*

a-spiciō, ere, -spexī, -spectum, *behold, see.*

Assaracus, ī, m., a king of Troy, grandfather of Anchises.

ast, conj., another form of **at.**

a-stō, or **ad-stō, -stāre, -stitī,** *stand, alight.*

astrum, ī, n., *star.*

at or **ast,** conj., *but.*

āter, tra, trum, *black, dark, gloomy.*

atque, conj., *and, and also.*

Atrīdēs, ae, m., *son of Atreus.*

attollō, ere, *lift up, raise.*

audeō, ēre, ausus sum, *dare, venture.*

audiō, īre, īvī, ītum, *hear.*

augurium, ī, n., *art of divination, augury.*

aula, ae, f., *hall, court, palace.*

aura, ae, f., *air; breath.*

aureus, a, um, *of gold, golden.*

auris, is, f., *ear.*

aurum, ī, n., *gold.*

auster, trī, m., *the south wind;* in general, *a gale.*

ausus, from **audeō.**

aut, *or;* **aut—aut,** *either—or.*

auxilium, ī, n., *aid, assistance.*

avārus, a, um, *covetous, greedy.*

ā-vehō, ere, -vexī, -vectum, *carry away, bear away.*

āver-tō, ere, -tī, -sum, *turn away, keep from, drive off.*

B

Bacchus, ī, m., the god of wine; hence, *wine.*

beātus, a, um, *happy, blessed.*

bellātrīx, īcis, f., *warrior maiden, warrior.*

bellō, āre, āvī, ātum, *war, wage war.*

bellum, ī, n., *war, warfare.*

benīgnus, a, um, *kindly, friendly.*

bibō, ere, bibī, *drink.*

bīnī, ae, a, *a pair, two.*

birēmis, is, f., *a vessel with two banks of oars; galley, ship.*

bis, adv., *twice.*

bonus, a, um, *good, kindly, generous.*

brevis, e, *short;* neut. plur. as subst., **brevia, ium,** *shoals.*

Byrsa, ae, f., the citadel of Carthage.

C

cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsum, *fall.*

cadus, ī, m., *jar.*

caecus, a, um, *blind, blinded; hidden, secret.*

caedēs, is, f., *slaughter, carnage.*

caelestis, **e**, *heavenly, celestial;* m. plur. as subst., **caelestes**, **ium**, *the gods.*

caelum, **ī**, n., *sky, heaven.*

Caesar, **aris**, m., *Caesar Augustus*, the first emperor of Rome.

Caīcus, **ī**, m., a Trojan.

caleō, **ēre**, **uī**, *glow.*

campus, **ī**, m., *plain.*

canō, **ere**, **cecinī**, *sing; tell of.*

cantus, **ūs**, m., *song, singing.*

cānus, **a**, **um**, *hoary; venerable.*

capess-ō, **ere**, **-īvī**, **-ītum**, *do, execute, carry out.*

capiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **captum**, *take; occupy; choose.*

cap-ut, **-itis**, n., *head.*

Capys, **yos**, m., a Trojan.

carcer, **eris**, m., *prison, dungeon.*

card-ō, **-inis**, m., *hinge.*

carpō, **ere**, **-sī**, **-tum**, *pluck, enjoy.*

cārus, **a**, **um**, *dear, beloved.*

castra, **ōrum**, n. plur., *camp.*

cāsus, **ūs**, m., *fall; chance; misfortune, mishap, disaster; loss, doom.*

caterva, **ae**, f., *train, throng.*

causa, **ae**, f., *cause, reason.*

cavō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *hollow.*

cavus, **a**, **um**, *hollow.*

cecidī, from **cadō**.

cel-er, **-eris**, **-ere**, *swift.*

celerō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *hasten.*

cella, **ae**, f., *cell.*

cēlō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *conceal, hide.*

celsus, **a**, **um**, *lofty, high.*

centum, indecl. num. adj., *hundred.*

Cereālis, **e**, *of Ceres;* w. **arma**, *for grinding corn* or *making bread.*

Cer-ēs, **-eris**, f., the goddess of agriculture; hence, *corn, grain.*

cernō, **ere**, **crēvī**, **crētum**, *see, perceive.*

certē, adv., *surely, assuredly.*

certus, **a**, **um**, *fixed, sure, inevitable.*

cervīx, **īcis**, f., *neck.*

cervus, **ī**, m., *stag, deer.*

chorus, **ī**, m., *dance, band.*

cingō, **ere**, **cinxī**, **cinctum**, *surround, gird, encircle.*

cingulum, **ī**, n., *girdle, belt.*

circum, adv. and prep. w. acc., *around, about.*

circum-dō, **-dare**, **-dedī**, **-datum**, *surround, encircle.*

circum-fundō, **ere**, **-fūdī**, **-fūsum**, *pour around; envelop, wrap, encompass.*

citō, **(citius**, **citissimē)**, adv., *quickly.*

citus, **a**, **um**, *quick, swift.*

clam, adv., *secretly.*

clāmor, **ōris**, m., *shout, shouting.*

clārus, **a**, **um**, *famed, renowned.*

classis, **is**, f., *fleet.*

clau-dō, **ere**, **-sī**, **-sum**, *close, shut; shut in, enclose.*

claustra, **ōrum**, n. plur., *barriers.*

Cloanthus, **ī**, m., a Trojan.

coetus, **ūs**, m., *company, throng, flock.*

cōgnōmen, **minis**, n., *surname; name.*

col-ligō, **ere**, **-lēgī**, **-lēctum**, *gather, collect.*

collis, **is**, m., *hill.*

colō, **ere**, **coluī**, **cultum**, *till; cherish.*

colōnus, **ī**, m., *settler.*

columna, **ae**, f., *column, pillar.*

coma, **ae**, f., *hair, locks, tresses.*

comitor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *accompany, attend.*

commissum, **ī**, n., *offence.*

com-mittō, **ere**, **-mīsī**, **-missum**, *commit, transgress.*

com-moveō, **ēre**, **-mōvī**, **-mōtum**, *move; disturb, alarm.*

compāgēs, **is**, f., *joint, seam, fastening.*

com-pōnō, ere, **-posuī**, **-positum**, *settle, still, quiet, calm; lay to rest.*

compostus, for **compositus**.

conciliō, āre, āvī, ātum, *win over, obtain.*

conclū-dō, ere, **-sī**, **-sum**, *enclose.*

con-currō, ere, **-currī** (**-cucurri**), **-cursum**, *engage, fight.*

concursus, ūs, m., *crowd, throng.*

con-dō, ere, **-didī**, **-ditum**, *found, build.*

cōn-fīdō, ere, **-fīsus sum**, *trust, have trust in.*

con-gredior, ī, **-gressus sum**, *engage, encounter.*

con-jūnx, **-jugis**, m. or f., *husband, wife.*

cōn-scendō, ere, **-scendī**, **-scēnsum**, *climb, ascend; embark on.*

cōnsilium, ī, n., *purpose, design.*

cōn-sistō, ere, **-stitī**, **-stitum**, *halt, stop, stand.*

cōnspectus, ūs, m., *sight.*

cōn-spiciō, ere, **-spexī**, **-spectum**, *see, catch sight of, behold.*

cōnstit-uō, ere, **-uī**, **-ūtum**, *resolve.*

conten-dō, ere, **-dī**, **-tum**, *strive; hasten.*

con-tingō, ere, **-tigī**, **-tāctum**, *touch;* impers., *happen, be one's lot.*

contrā, adv., *against; in reply;* **contrā**, prep. w. acc., *opposite, over against.*

contrārius, a, um, *opposite; adverse.*

con-tundō, ere, **-tudī**, **-tūsum**, *crush, subdue.*

cōnūbium, ī, n., *marriage, wedlock.*

con-vellō, ere, **-vellī**, **-vulsum**, *rend asunder, shatter.*

con-veniō, īre, **-vēnī**, **-ventum**, *assemble.*

conver-tō, ere, **-tī**, **-sum**, *turn.*

convexum, ī, n., *vault, arch.*

convulsus, a, um, from **convellō**.

co-orior, īrī, **-ortus sum**, *arise.*

cor, **cordis**, n., *heart;* in plur., *feelings, temper.*

cornū, ūs, n., *horn; antler.*

corp-us, **-oris**, n., *body; figure, form.*

cor-ripiō, ere, **-ripuī**, **-reptum**, *seize, snatch up, catch up;* w. **viam**, *hasten over, speed on.*

cor-rumpō, ere, **-rūpī**, **-ruptum**, *spoil.*

coruscus, a, um, *waving, flickering, tremulous.*

costa, ae, f., *rib; side.*

cothurnus, ī, m., *hunting-boot, buskin.*

crēber, **bra**, **brum**, *frequent, incessant; full (of), abounding (in).*

crē-dō, ere, **-didī**, **-ditum**, *believe; think.*

crīnis, is, m., *the hair, locks.*

crispō, āre, ātum, *brandish.*

cristātus, a, um, *crested, plumed.*

crūdēlis, e, *cruel, bitter, relentless.*

cruentus, a, um, *blood-stained.*

cum, prep. w. abl., *with.*

cum, conj., *when.*

cumulus, ī, m., *heap, mass.*

cūnctus, a, um, *all, the whole.*

cūr, adv., *why?*

cūra, ae, f., *care; grief, sorrow, anxiety.*

currus, ūs, m., *chariot, car.*

cursus, ūs, m., *running; track.*

cusp-is, **-idis**, f., *spear-point, spear.*

Cyclōpius, a, um, *of the Cyclops.*

cycnus, ī, m., *swan.*

Cymothoē, ēs, f., a sea-nymph.

Cynthus, ī, m., a mountain in Delos, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

Cytherēa, ae, f., *the Cytherean*, that is, *Venus*, who rose from the sea near Cythera, an island in the Aegean.

D

Danaī, ōrum, m. plur., *the Greeks.*

(daps), dapis, f., (regularly plur.), *feast, banquet.*

Dardanius, a, um, *Dardanian; Trojan.*

dē, prep. w. abl., *from; according to.*

dea, ae, f., *goddess.*

decus, oris, n., *ornament.*

dēfessus, a, um, part. of **dēfetīscor**, *worn out, weary.*

dē-fīgō, ere, -fīxī, -fīxum, *fix.*

dē-fluō, ere, -flūxī, -fluxum, *flow down, glide, fall.*

dehinc, adv., *then, thereupon.*

de-hīscō, ere, -hīvī, *yawn.*

deinde, adv., *thereupon, then.*

Dēiopēa, ae, f., a nymph.

dē-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum, *send down, transmit;* in part., *derived, drawn, inherited.*

dēnī, ae, a, *ten each, ten.*

dē-ripiō, ere, -ripuī, -reptum, *tear off, tear away.*

dēsertus, a, um, *deserted;* neut. plur. as subst., **dēserta, ōrum**, *solitudes, desert, wilderness.*

dē-sistō, ere, -stitī, -stitum, *abandon, give up.*

dēspectō, āre, *look down upon.*

dē-spiciō, ere, -spexī, spectum, *look down upon.*

dēsuper, adv., *from above; above.*

dē-trūdō, ere, -trūsī, -trūsum, *push off.*

deus, ī, m., *god.*

dē-veniō, īre, -vēnī, -ventum, *come down; reach, come to.*

dextra, ae, f., *the right hand.*

Diāna, ae, f., goddess of hunting.

diciō, ōnis, f., *sway, dominion.*

dicō, āre, āvī, ātum, *assign.*

dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictum, *say, speak, tell; call, name.*

dictum, ī, n., *word.*

Dīd-ō, -ūs, or **-ōnis** (acc. **Dīdō**), f., founder and queen of Carthage.

diēs, ēī, m., *day, daylight.*

dif-fundō, ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, *scatter, blow* or *toss about.*

dīgnor, ārī, ātus sum, *deem worthy.*

dīlēctus, a, um, part. of **dīligō**, *loved, beloved.*

dī-rigō, ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, *direct, turn.*

dīrus, a, um, *dread, grim.*

discrīmen, minis, n., *crisis, peril.*

dis-iiciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, *scatter, disperse.*

dis-jungō, ere, -jūnxī, -jūnctum, *separate, sever.*

dis-pellō, ere, -pulī, -pulsum, *scatter.*

disten-dō, ere, -dī, -tum, *distend, swell, fill.*

dītissimus, from **dīves.**

diū, adv., *for a long time, long.*

dīversus, a, um, part. of **dīvertō**, *in different directions, apart, asunder; remote, distant, various.*

dīv-es, -itis (dītior, dītissimus), *rich, wealthy.*

dī-vidō, ere, -vīsī, -vīsum, *divide, share.*

dīvīnus, a, um, *godlike, of deity.*

dīvus, ī, m., *god.*

dō, dare, dedī, datum, *give, grant, afford; put, set; give forth, utter;* w. **vēla**, *spread* or *set sail.*

doc-eō, ēre, -uī, -tum, *teach, show, tell.*

doleō, ēre, uī, itum, *grieve, resent, be vexed.*

dolor, ōris, m., *sorrow, grief, distress; resentment.*

dolus, ī, m., *trick, wile.*

dominor, ārī, ātus sum, *rule, reign over.*

dominus, ī, m., *master, lord, ruler.*

domus, **ūs** and **ī**, f., *house, home, abode; race.*

dōnec, conj., *until.*

dōnum, **ī**, n., *gift; offering.*

dorsum, **ī**, n., *back; reef.*

dubius, **a**, **um**, *in doubt, doubtful.*

dūcō, **ere**, **dūxī**, **ductum**, *lead; draw; trace; derive;* in pass., *spring.*

ductor, **ōris**, m., *leader.*

dulcis, **e**, *sweet, fresh; pleasant.*

dum, conj., *while, as long as; until.*

dupl-ex, **-icis**, *twofold, two.*

dūrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *be patient, endure.*

dux, **ducis**, m. and f., *leader.*

E

ē, prep., see **ex**.

ē-dūcō, **ere**, **-dūxi**, **-ductum**, *lead out, lead forth.*

efferō, **efferre**, **extulī**, **ēlātum**, *raise, lift up.*

ef-ficiō, **ere**, **-fēcī**, **-fectum**, *form, make.*

ef-fodiō, **ere**, **-fōdī**, **-fossum**, *dig out, dig up.*

ef-fundō, **ere**, **-fūdī**, **-fūsum**, *pour forth; breathe out.*

egēns, **entis**, part. of **egeō**, *destitute, in want.*

ego, **meī**, pron., *I.*

ē-gredior, **ī**, **-gressus sum**, *go out, disembark.*

ēgregius, **a**, **um**, *illustrious, distinguished.*

ē-lābor, **ī**, **-lāpsus sum**, *slip away; elude.*

ē-mittō, **ere**, **-mīsī**, **-missum**, *send forth, let loose.*

ēn, interj., *lo! behold!*

enim, conj., *for.*

eō, **īre**, **īvī (iī)**, **itum**, *go, come, pass; pour forth.*

Eōus, **a**, **um**, *eastern.*

epulae, **ārum**, f. plur., *feast, banquet.*

equidem, adv., *truly, indeed.*

equus, **ī**, m., *horse, steed.*

ē-ripiō, **ere**, **-ripuī**, **-reptum**, *snatch away, take (from).*

errō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *wander, stray.*

et, conj., *and; also, too; even;* **et .... et**, *both .... and.*

etiam, conj., *even; too.*

Eurōpa, **ae**, f., *Europe.*

Eurōtās, **ae**, m., the river on which Sparta stood.

Eurus, **ī**, m., *the southeast* or *east wind; wind* in general.

ē-vertō, **ere**, **-vertī**, **-versum**, *upturn.*

ex (or **ē** sometimes before a cons.), prep. w. abl., *out of, from; of; in accordance with.*

exāctus, **a**, **um**, part. of **exigō**, *ascertained, discovered.*

exanimus, **a**, **um**, *lifeless.*

exaudiō, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītum**, *hear.*

ex-cēdō, **ere**, **-cessī**, **-cessum**, *go forth, depart, withdraw.*

excidium, **ī**, n., *downfall, destruction.*

ex-cidō, **ere**, **-cidī**, *fall out; pass away, fade.*

ex-cīdō, **ere**, **-cīdī**, **-cīsum**, *hew out.*

ex-cipiō, **ere**, **-cēpī**, **-ceptum**, *take from, take up.*

ex-cūdō, **ere**, **-cūdī**, **-cūsum**, *strike out.*

ex-cutiō, **ere**, **-cussī**, **-cussum**, *shake off, throw out.*

exēmptus, from **eximō**.

ex-eō, **īre**, **-iī (-īvī)**, **-itum**, *go forth.*

exerceō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itum**, *keep busy, keep in motion; exercise.*

ex-igō, **ere**, **-ēgī**, **-āctum**, *pass, spend.*

ex-imō, **ere**, **-ēmī**, **-ēmptum**, *take away, remove; satisfy.*

expediō, īre, īvī (iī), ītum, *bring out, make ready.*

ex-perior, īrī, -pertus sum, *make trial of, have experience of.*

expl-eō, ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, *fill out, complete.*

explōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *find out, discover.*

exsertus, a, um, part. of **exserō,** *thrust out, uncovered.*

exspīrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *breathe out, breathe forth.*

extemplō, adv., *at once, straightway, forthwith.*

extrēmus, a, um, *extreme; last;* neut. plur. as subst., **extrēma, ōrum,** *final doom.*

extulī, from **efferō.**

ex-ūrō, ere, -ussī, -ūstum, *burn up, consume.*

F

facilis, e, *easy; prosperous.*

faciō, ere, fēcī, factum, *do, make.*

factum, ī, n., *deed, exploit, enterprise.*

falsus, a, um, part. of **fallō,** *false, feigned.*

fāma, ae, f., *report; repute, glory, renown, fame.*

famēs, is, f., *hunger.*

fās, indecl. n., *divine law;* **fās est,** *it is right, one's duty, ordained.*

fastīgium, ī, n., *pinnacle, roof, gable; point* (of a story).

fatīgō, āre, āvī, ātum, *tire, weary; vex, harass.*

fatīscō, ere, *yawn, gape.*

fātum, ī, n., *oracle; destiny, fate, fortune; doom.*

fax, facis, f., *torch, firebrand.*

fēlīx, īcis, *happy; gracious.*

fēmina, ae, f., *woman.*

fera, ae, f., *wild beast.*

ferīna, ae, f., *venison.*

feriō, īre, *strike, smite.*

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, *bear, carry, bring;* with **sē,** *move, advance; raise, exalt; say.*

ferōx, ōcis, *bold, fierce, haughty.*

ferrum, ī, n., *iron;* something made of iron, *spear-head, sword.*

fer-veō, ēre, -buī, *boil, be hot.*

fessus, a, um, *weary.*

fētus, a, um, *teeming, laden.*

fētus, ūs, m., *offspring, brood.*

Fidēs, eī, f., personified, *Faith, Honor.*

fīdūcia, ae, f., *confidence.*

fīdus, a, um, *trusty, faithful.*

fīgō, ere, fīxī, fīxum, *fix, fasten up; pierce, transfix.*

fīlius, ī, m., *son.*

fīnis, is, m., *end;* in plur., *borders, land.*

fīxus, from **fīgō.**

flamma, ae, f., *flame, fire.*

flammō, āre, āvī, ātum, *inflame, kindle.*

flectō, ere, flexī, flexum, *turn; guide.*

flōreus, a, um, *flowery.*

fluctus, ūs, m., *wave, billow.*

flūmen, minis, n., *stream, flood.*

fluō, ere, flūxī, fluxum, *flow.*

foedus, eris, n., *treaty; law.*

folium, ī, n., *leaf.*

fōmes, itis, m., *dry fuel, tinder.*

fōns, fontis, m., *spring, source.*

for, fārī, fātus sum, *speak, say.*

fore, fut. infin. of **sum.**

foris, is, f., *door.*

fōrma, ae, f., *form; beauty.*

fors, fortis, f., *chance;* **forte,** as adv., *by chance, haply.*

forsan, adv., *perhaps, perchance.*

fortis, e, *brave, valiant.*

fortūna, ae, f., *fortune* (good or bad), *fate, lot.*

fortūnātus, a, um, *happy, fortunate.*

foveō, ere, fōvī, fōtum, *cherish, foster.*

frāgor, ōris, m., *din, uproar.*

frāgrāns, antis, part. of **frāgrō,** *sweet-scented, fragrant.*

frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctum, *break, snap; crush, grind.*

frāter, tris, m., *brother.*

frem-ō, ere, -uī, -itum, *rage, rave.*

frēnō, āre, āvī, ātum, *curb, restrain.*

frīgus, oris, n., *cold, chill.*

frondeus, a, um, *leafy.*

frōns, frontis, f., *brow; front.*

frustrā, adv., *in vain.*

frustum, ī, n., *piece, bit.*

frūx, frūgis, f., (generally plur.), *fruit, grain.*

fūcus, ī, m., *drone.*

fuga, ae, f., *flight; speed.*

fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitum, *flee, flee* or *fly from.*

fugō, āre, āvī, ātum, *put to flight, chase away, scatter, dispel.*

fulmen, minis, n., *lightning, thunder-bolt.*

fulvus, a, um, *tawny.*

fundāmentum, ī, n., *foundation.*

fundō, ere, fūdī, fūsum, *pour; stretch, lay low.*

fūnus, eris, n., *funeral rites; death.*

furia, ae, f., *madness, frenzy.*

fur-ō, ere, -uī, *rage, be furious.*

furor, ōris, m., *fury, madness, rage, frenzy;* personified, *Fury.*

fūsus, a, um, part. of **fundō,** *stretched.*

futūrus, a, um, part. of **sum,** *future, coming, which is to be.*

G

galea, ae, f., *helmet.*

Ganymēdēs, is, m., *Ganymede,* cup-bearer of the gods.

gaudium, ī, n., *joy.*

gāza, ae, f., *treasure.*

geminus, a, um, *twin.*

gemitus, ūs, m., *groan, sigh.*

gem-ō, ere, -uī, -itum, *groan, sigh; bewail, mourn, lament.*

genitor, ōris, m., *father, sire.*

genitus, a, um, part. of **gigno,** *sprung, descended; child* or *son.*

gēns, gentis, f., *race, people, nation; swarm.*

genū, ūs, n., *knee.*

genus, eris, n., *birth, descent; kin, race, people.*

germānus, ī, m., *brother;* **germana, ae,** f., *sister.*

gerō, ere, gessī, gestum, *bear, carry, wear; carry on, wage.*

gestō, āre, āvī, ātum, *bear, carry.*

gignō, ere, genuī, genitum, *bear, beget.*

glomerō, āre, āvī, ātum, *gather;* in pass., *throng.*

gradior, ī, gressus sum, *advance, go.*

gradus, ūs, m., *step.*

Grāī, (or **Grāiī**), **ōrum,** m. plur., *the Greeks.*

grandaevus, a, um, *aged.*

gravis, e, *heavy; pregnant; grievous; of weight, influential, revered.*

graviter, adv., *heavily; deeply.*

gressus, ūs, m., *step, course.*

gurg-es, -itis, m., *whirlpool, swirling waters, flood.*

gustō, āre, āvī, ātum, *taste.*

Gyās, ae, m., a Trojan.

H

habēna, ae, f., *rein.*

habeō, ēre, uī, itum, *have, hold, possess.*

habilis, e, *handy, ready, light.*

habitus, ūs, m., *appearance, bearing; dress, raiment, garb.*

hāc, adv., *on this side;* **hāc—hāc**, *here—there.*

haereō, ēre, haesī, haesum, *cling, be caught; stand fast, remain fixed.*

hālō, āre, āvī, ātum, *be fragrant.*

harēna, ae, f., *sand; beach.*

Harpalycē, es, f., a princess and huntress of Thrace.

hasta, ae, f., *spear.*

hastīle, is, n., *spear-shaft, spear.*

haud, adv., *not, by no means.*

Hebrus, ī, m., a river of Thrace.

Hector, oris, m., the eldest son of Priam and bravest of the Trojans.

Hectoreus, a um, *of Hector;* hence, generally, *Trojan.*

herba, ae, f., *grass, sward.*

hēr-ōs, -ōis, m., *hero.*

heus, interj., *ho!*

hīberna, ōrum, n. plur., *winter-camp; winter.*

hīc, haec, hōc, *this.*

hīc, adv., *here, hereupon.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *storm, tempest.*

hinc, adv., *hence, from this, thence; then, thereupon;* **hinc atque hinc**, *on this side and on that, on each side, around.*

hom-ō, -inis, m. and f., *a mortal, man;* in plur., *people.*

honor, ōris, m., *honor; offering, sacrifice; reward, recompense.*

horrēns, entis, part. of **horreō**, *bristling, shaggy; gloomy.*

horridus, a, um, *terrible, dreadful.*

hospitium, ī, n., *shelter, welcome.*

hostia, ae, f., *victim, sacrifice.*

hostis, is, m., (usually plur.), *enemy.*

hūc, adv., *to this place, hither.*

humerus, see **umerus**.

humus, ī, f., *ground;* **humī**, locative, *on the ground.*

I

ibīdem, adv., *in the same place.*

īdem, eadem, idem, *the same.*

ignārus, a, um, *ignorant (of), unacquainted (with).*

ignāvus, a, um, *idle, lazy.*

ignis, is, m., *fire, flame; thunderbolt, lightning, flash.*

ignōbilis, e, *base, low-born.*

ignōtus, a, um, *unknown, secret, hidden.*

Īlia, ae, f., a poetical name of *Rhea Silvia*, mother of Romulus and Remus.

Īliacus, a, um, *of Ilium, Trojan.*

Īlias, adis, f., *Trojan woman.*

Īlioneus, eī, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Īlium, ī, n., a name of Troy.

Īlius, a, um, *Ilian, Trojan.*

ille, a, ud, *that;* as subst., *he, she, it.*

illīc, adv., *there.*

il-līdō, ere, -līsī, -līsum, *dash upon.*

Illyricus, a, um, *of Illyria.*

Īlus, ī, m., an earlier name of Iulus or Ascanius, the son of Aeneas.

imāgō, inis, f., *likeness, form; ghost, phantom.*

im-ber, -bris, m., *rain, water.*

immānis, e, *huge, vast, enormous; monstrous, atrocious.*

immineō, ēre, *overhang.*

immītis, e, *merciless, ruthless.*

immōtus, a, um, *unmoved, secure, fixed.*

im-par, -paris, *unequal.*

im-pellō, ere, -pulī, -pulsum, *strike, smite; force, drive.*

imperium, ī, n., *command; authority, power; sovereignty, sway, lordship; dominion, empire.*

impius, a, um, *sacrilegious, unholy, unnatural.*

im-pleō, **ēre**, **-plēvī**, **-plētum**, *fill;* in pass., *take one's fill.*

im-pōnō, **ere**, **-posuī**, **-positum**, *place upon, set on.*

īmus, **a**, **um**, *lowest, deepest; the bottom of, the depths of, inmost.*

in, prep. (1) w. abl., *in, on;* (2) w. acc., *into, to, upon, against, on, among.*

inānis, **e**, *empty, unreal, unsubstantial.*

incautus, **a**, **um**, *unsuspecting, off one's guard.*

in-cēdō, **ere**, **-cessī**, **-cessum**, *go, move, advance.*

inceptum, **ī**, n., *purpose.*

incessus, **ūs**, m., *gait, carriage.*

incub-ō, **āre**, **-uī**, **-itum**, *lie upon, brood over.*

incultus, **a**, **um**, *uncultivated, wild.*

in-cumbō, **ere**, **-cubuī**, **-cubitum**, *rest upon, fall upon.*

incūsō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *reproach, upbraid.*

in-cutiō, **ere**, **-cussī**, **-cussum**, *strike into.*

inde, adv., *thence; then.*

indīgnor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *be indignant, chafe.*

inermis, **e**, *unarmed.*

īnfandus, **a**, **um**, *unutterable.*

īnfēlīx, **īcis**, *luckless, unfortunate.*

īnferō, **īnferre**, **intulī**, **illātum**, *bring to;* w. **sē**, *advance;* w. **bellum**, *make, wage.*

īn-fīgō, **ere**, **-fīxī**, **-fīxum**, *fix upon, impale.*

in-gemō, **ere**, **-gemuī**, *groan, sigh.*

ingēns, **entis**, *huge, vast, massive, enormous; great, mighty, heavy.*

inhumātus, **a**, **um**, *unburied.*

inimīcus, **a**, **um**, *hostile, unfriendly; deadly.*

injūria, **ae**, f., *wrong; insult, affront.*

inquam, **inquit**, defective verb, *say (said) I.*

īn-scrībō, **ere**, **-scrīpsī**, **-scrīptum**, *write on, mark, score.*

in-sequor, **ī**, **-secūtus sum**, *follow, pursue; follow up, dog.*

īnsīgnis, **e**, *distinguished, conspicuous.*

īn-stō, **-stāre**, **-stitī**, **-stātum**, *press on, pursue; be eager, intent.*

īnsula, **ae**, f., *island.*

īnsuper, adv., *above, over.*

intāctus, **a**, **um**, *maiden, virgin.*

intentō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *threaten.*

inter, prep. w. acc., *between, among, amid, through;* **inter sē**, *with one another.*

intereā, adv., *meanwhile, meantime.*

interfor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *interrupt.*

intimus, **a**, **um**, superlative of **interior**, *inmost.*

inton-ō, **āre**, **-uī**, **-ātum**, *thunder.*

intractābilis, **e**, *untamable.*

intus, adv., *within.*

in-vehō, **ere**, **-vexī**, **-vectum**, *bear along;* in pass., *be borne, ride.*

invīsus, **a**, **um**, *hated, hateful, detested.*

ipse, **a**, **um**, *self* (emphatic), *himself; very.*

īra, **ae**, f., *anger, wrath.*

is, **ea**, **id**, *he, she, it; that, this.*

Ītalia, **ae**, f., *Italy.*

Ītalus, **a**, **um**, *Italian*, as subst., **Ītalī**, **ōrum**, m., *the Italians.*

iter, **itineris**, *way, course.*

Iūlus, **ī**, m., a name of Ascanius, Aeneas' son.

J

jaceō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itum**, *lie; be outspread* or *outstretched; lie slain.*

jactō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *toss; pour forth, utter; revolve;* w. **se**, *boast, vaunt.*

jaculor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *hurl, dart.*

jam, adv., *now, already, at length; thereafter;* **jam tum**, *even then, already.*

Jovis, see **Jūppiter.**

jubeō, ēre, jūssī, jūssum, *order, bid, command.*

jūdicium, ī, n., *judgment, decision.*

jugō, āre, āvī, ātum, *join, marry.*

jugum, ī, n., *yoke; height, ridge.*

Jūlius, ī, m., the name of a Roman family, to which Julius Cæsar and Augustus belonged.

jungō, ere, jūnxī, jūnctum, *join, unite.*

Jūnō, ōnis, f., queen of the gods, sister and wife of Jove.

Jūppiter, Jovis, m., the supreme deity of the Romans.

jūs, jūris, n., *justice, law.*

jūssum, ī, n., *bidding, command.*

jūstus, a, um, *just; fair.*

juvenis, is, m., *youth, lad.*

juventūs, tūtis, f., *the youth* (collectively).

juvō, āre, jūvī, jūtum, *aid; be pleasant, give pleasure.*

K

Karthāgō, inis, f., *Carthage*, a city in Northern Africa.

L

lābor, ī, lāpsus sum, *slip; glide away, pass away; swoop.*

labor, ōris, m., *labor, toil, work, task; hardship, sorrow, trouble.*

lacrima, ae, f., *tear.*

lacrimō, āre, āvī, ātum, *weep.*

laedō, ere, laesī, laesum, *injure; offend, thwart.*

laetor, ārī, ātus sum, *rejoice.*

laetus, a, um, *glad, joyous, gay; luxuriant, rich.*

lapsus, from **lābor.**

largus, a, um, *copious.*

lātē, adv., *widely, far and wide.*

latēns, entis, part. of **lateō**, *hidden.*

lateō, ēre, uī, *lie hid; be unknown to, escape the knowledge of.*

Latīnus, a, um, *of Latium, Latin.*

Latium, ī, n., a district of Italy, south of the Tiber.

Lātōna, ae, f., the mother of Apollo and Diana.

lātus, a, um, *broad, widespread, farspread.*

latus, eris, n., *side.*

laus, laudis, f., *praise; worth, merit.*

Lāvīnium, ī, n., a city of Latium, built by Aeneas, and named in honor of his second wife Lavinia.

Lāvīnus, a, um, *of Lavinium, Lavinian.*

laxus, a, um, *loose, loosened.*

legō, ere, lēgī, lēctum, *choose.*

lēniō, īre, īvī (iī), ītum, *allay, calm.*

levis, e, *light, rapid.*

levō, āre, āvī, ātum, *raise; ease, lighten.*

lēx, lēgis, f., *law.*

lībō, āre, āvī, ātum, *touch lightly, kiss.*

Liburnī, ōrum, m. plur., a tribe in Illyria, on the Adriatic.

Libya, ae, f., *Libya, North Africa.*

Libycus, a, um, *Libyan, of Libya.*

līmen, minis, n., *threshold; courts, palace.*

līquēns, entis, part. of **līquor**, *flowing, liquid.*

lītus, oris, n., *shore, beach, coast.*

locō, āre, āvī, ātum, *place, set; establish, build, fix.*

locus, ī, m., (plur., **loca**, n., or **locī**, m.), *place, spot, region, land, country.*

longē, adv., *far, afar;* comparative, **longius**, *further.*

longus, a, um, *long, lingering.*

lōrum, ī, n., *thong; rein.*

luctor, ārī, ātus sum, *struggle.*

lūcus, ī, m., *grove.*

lūdō, ere, lūsī, lūsum, *sport; mock, delude, cheat.*

lūmen, minis, n., *light; eye.*

lūnātus, a, um, *moon-shaped, crescent.*

luō, ere, luī, luitum (lūtum), *wash away, atone for, expiate.*

lupa, ae, f., *she-wolf.*

lūstrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *survey, scan.*

lūstrum, ī, n., *period of five years.*

lūx, lūcis, f., *light; daylight, dawn.*

Lyciī, orum, m. plur., *the Lycians,* from Lycia, a district of Asia Minor.

Lycus, ī, m., a Trojan.

lynx, lyncis, m. and f., *lynx.*

M

maculōsus, a, um, *spotted, dappled.*

maereō, ēre, *grieve, sorrow.*

maestus, a, um, *sad, gloomy, anxious.*

māgālia, ium, n. plur., *huts.*

magis, adv., *more.*

magister, trī, m., *master; helmsman.*

magistrātus, ūs, m., *magistrate.*

māgnanimus, a, um, *great-souled, noble.*

māgnus, a, um (mājor, māximus), *great, large; mighty, loud, strong.*

Māia, ae, f., the mother of Mercury.

malum, ī, n., *evil, misfortune.*

malus, a, um, *evil, wicked; crafty.*

mamma, ae, f., *breast.*

maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsum, *remain, abide.*

manus, ūs, f., *hand; handiwork.*

mare, is, n., *sea.*

Mārs, Mārtis, m., the god of war.

māter, mātris, f., *mother.*

mātūro, āre, āvī, ātum, *hasten, speed.*

Māvortius, a, um, *of Mavors,* i.e., *Mars.*

medius, a, um, *in the middle, the midst, mid.*

mel, mellis, n., *honey.*

melior, ius, comparative of **bonus,** *better.*

melius, adv., *better.*

membrum, ī, n., *limb.*

meminī, isse, (perf. stem with force of pres.), *remember, recall.*

Memnōn, onis, m., king of the Ethiopians, and ally of the Trojans.

memor, oris, *mindful, remembering; relentless, unforgetful.*

memorō, āre, āvī, ātum, *tell, recount; call, name.*

mēns, mentis, f., *mind; heart, soul.*

mēnsa, ae, f., *table.*

mēnsis, is, m., *month.*

mercor, ārī, ātus sum, *buy, purchase.*

meritum, ī, n., *service, merit.*

mēta, ae, f., *limit, bound.*

met-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, *fear, be afraid of, dread.*

metus, ūs, m., *fear.*

meus, a, um, *my.*

mic-ō, āre, -uī, *dart; gleam, flash.*

mīlle (plur., **mīllia** or **mīlia**), *thousand.*

ministrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *serve, tend; supply, provide, furnish, lend.*

minor, ārī, ātus sum, *threaten; tower threateningly.*

mīrābilis, e, *wonderful.*

mīrandus, a, um, *wonderful;* n. as subst., *wonder, marvel.*

mīror, ārī, ātus sum, *wonder at, marvel at, admire.*

mīrus, a, um, *wonderful, marvellous.*

misceō, **ēre**, **miscuī**, **mixtum**, *mingle, mix; confound, disturb, throw into confusion.*

miser, **era**, **erum**, *hapless, ill-fated.*

miserābilis, **e**, *piteous, lamentable.*

mītēscō, **ere**, *soften, grow mild*, or *gentle.*

mittō, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *send; dismiss, lay aside, put away.*

modō, adv., *only.*

modus, **ī**, m., *way, fashion.*

moenia, **ium**, n. plur., *walls.*

mōlēs, **is**, f., *mass; task, work.*

mōlior, **īrī**, **ītus sum**, *labor at, build; cause.*

molliō, **īre**, **īvī (iī) ītum**, *soothe, calm.*

mōns, **montis**, m., *mountain.*

mōnstrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *show, point out, point.*

mora, **ae**, f., *delay.*

mors, **mortis**, f., *death.*

morsus, **ūs**, m., *bite;* of an anchor, *fluke.*

mortālis, **e**, *mortal.*

mōs, **mōris**, m., *custom; law.*

moveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtum**, *move, arouse, disturb; disclose.*

mul-ceō, **ēre**, **-sī**, **-sum**, *calm, soothe, lull.*

multum, adv., *much, greatly.*

multus, **a**, **um**, *much, many; abundant, great, thick, heavy.*

mūniō, **īre**, **īvī (iī)**, **ītum**, *fortify, defend.*

mur-mur, **-muris**, n., *roaring.*

mūrus, **ī**, *wall.*

Mūsa, **ae**, f., *Muse*, goddess of poetry.

Mycēnae, **ārum**, f., the city of Agamemnon in Greece.

N

nam, conj., *for.*

namque, conj., *for.*

nāns, from **nō.**

nāscor, **ī**, **nātus sum**, *be born.*

nāta, **ae**, f., *daughter.*

nātus, **ī**, m., *son.*

nāvigō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *sail.*

nāvis, **is**, f., *ship, vessel.*

nē, conj., *that not, lest.*

-ne, interrog. enclitic; in direct questions, untranslated; in indirect questions, *whether.*

nebula, **ae**, f., *cloud, mist.*

nec, conj., see **neque.**

necdum, adv., *not yet.*

nect-ar, **-aris**, n., *nectar.*

nectō, **ere**, **nexuī (nexī)**, **nexum**, *bind, fasten, clamp.*

nemus, **oris**, n., *grove, wood.*

Neptūnus, **ī**, m., *Neptune*, the god of the sea.

neque or **nec**, conj., *and not, but not, nor;* **neque—neque**, *neither—nor.*

nescius, **a**, **um**, *ignorant, unaware.*

neu, conj., *and not, nor.*

nexus, from **nectō.**

nī, conj. (=**nisi**), *if not, unless.*

niger, **gra**, **grum**, *black, dusky, swarthy.*

nimbus, **ī**, m., *storm-cloud, cloud.*

nitēns, **entis**, part. of **niteo**, *bright.*

niveus, **a**, **um**, *snowy.*

nō, **nāre**, **nāvī**, *swim.*

nōdus, **ī**, m., *knot.*

nōmen, **minis**, n., *name.*

nōn, adv., *not.*

noster, **tra**, **trum**, *our.*

nōtus, **a**, **um**, part. of **nōscō**, *known, well-known.*

Notus, **ī**, m., *south wind.*

novem, *nine.*

novus, **a**, **um**, *new; early; strange.*

nox, **noctis**, f., *night.*

noxa, **ae**, f., *offence, fault, guilt.*

nūbēs, **is**, f., *cloud.*

nūdō, āre, āvī, ātum, *lay bare.*

nūdus, a, um, *bare, uncovered.*

nūllus, a, um, *no, none.*

nūmen, minis, n., *divinity, sanctity; divine purpose, presence, assent* or *approval.*

numerus, ī, m., *number.*

nunc, adv., *now.*

nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātum, *announce, declare.*

nūtrīmentum, ī, n., *food; fuel.*

nūtrīx, īcis, f., *nurse.*

nympha, ae, f., *nymph.*

O

Ō, interj., *O!*

ob, prep. w. acc., *on account of, for, for the sake of.*

objectus, ūs, m., *jutting out, opposition, interposition.*

oblātus, from **offerō.**

ob-ruō, ere, -ruī, -rutum, *sink, overwhelm.*

obscūrus, a, um, *dark, dim.*

obtūtus, ūs, m., *look, gaze.*

obvius, a, um, *in one's way, to meet.*

occāsus, ūs, m., *fall, destruction.*

oc-culō, ere, -culuī, -cultum, *hide, conceal.*

oc-cumbō, ere, -cubuī, -cubitum, *fall, die.*

Ōceanus, ī, m., *ocean.*

oculus, ī, m., *eye.*

odium, ī, n., *hatred, hate.*

odor, ōris, m., *odor, fragrance.*

offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātum, *put in the way, present;* pass., *appear, present itself.*

Oīleus, eī, king of the Locri, father of the lesser Ajax.

ōlim, adv., *at some time, hereafter, some day.*

olle = ille (archaic).

Olympus, ī, m., a mountain in Thessaly, regarded as the abode of the gods; hence, *heaven.*

ōmen, minis, n., *omen; rite.*

omnipotēns, entis, *almighty, omnipotent.*

omnis, e, *all, every, the whole.*

onerō, āre, āvī, ātum, *load; stow, store.*

onus, eris, n., *burden, load.*

onustus, a, um, *loaded, laden.*

op-perior, īrī, -perītus and **-pertus sum,** *await, wait for.*

oppet-ō, ere, -īvī (iī), -ītum, *meet;* (sc. **mortem**), *die, perish.*

op-primō, ere, -pressī, -pressum, *overwhelm.*

(ops), opis, f., *power;* in plur., *riches, wealth, resources.*

optātus, a, um, part. of **optō,** *desired, longed for, welcome.*

optō, āre, āvī, ātum, *wish, desire; choose.*

opulentus, a, um, *rich, enriched.*

opus, eris, n., *labor, work, effort.*

ōra, ae, f., *coast, shore.*

ōra, from **ōs.**

orbis, is, m., *circle; cycle;* **orbis terrārum,** *world.*

ōrdior, īrī, ōrsus sum, *begin.*

ōrdō, inis, m., *row, train, array;* **ex ōrdine,** *in order, in succession.*

Orēas, adis, f., *mountain-nymph.*

Oriēns, entis, m., *the East.*

orīgō, inis, f., *origin, birth, descent; beginning.*

Orontēs, is or **ī,** m., a Trojan.

ōs, ōris, n., *mouth; face.*

ōsculum, ī, n., *mouth, lip.*

os-tendō, ere, -tendī, -tēnsum and **-tentum,** *show, point out.*

ōstium, ī, n., *mouth, entrance.*

P

pābulum, ī, n., *pasture, grass.*

Pallas, adis, f., the Greek goddess of wisdom and war, corresponding to the Roman Minerva.

pallidus, **a**, **um**, *pale.*

palma, **ae**, f., *palm, hand.*

pandō, **ere**, **pandī**, **pānsum** or **passum**, *spread out; dishevel.*

Paphos, **ī**, f., a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

Parcae, **ārum**, f. plur., *the Fates.*

parcō, **ere**, **pepercī (parsī)**, **parcitum (parsum)**, *spare.*

parēns, **entis**, m. and f., *parent, father.*

Paris, **idis**, m., a son of Priam.

parō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *prepare, make ready.*

pars, **partis**, f., *part, portion;* repeated, *some—others.*

partior, **īrī**, **ītus sum**, *share; divide.*

partus, **ūs**, m., *birth.*

pāscō, **ere**, **pāvī**, **pāstum**, *feed, feast;* in pass., *graze.*

passus, from **pandō**, or from **patior.**

Patavium, **ī**, n., a city near the head of the Adriatic, now Padua.

pateō, **ēre**, **uī**, *be open, lie open; be manifest, be revealed.*

pater, **tris**, m., *father; sire, lord.*

patior, **patī**, **passus sum**, *suffer, endure, bear; allow, permit.*

patria, **ae**, f., *native country, home.*

pāx, **pācis**, f., *peace.*

pectus, **oris**, n., *breast; heart.*

pecus, **oris**, n., *herd; swarm.*

pelagus, **ī**, n., *sea, main.*

pellō, **ere**, **pepulī**, **pulsum**, *drive.*

pelta, **ae**, f., *shield.*

Penātēs, **ium**, m. plur., *the Penates, the household gods.*

pendeō, **ēre**, **pependī**, *hang, be suspended, overhang.*

penetrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *penetrate.*

penitus, adv., *far within; far away.*

Penthesilēa, **ae**, f., queen of the Amazons, ally of the Trojans.

peplus, **ī**, m., or **peplum**, **ī**, **n.**, *robe.*

per, prep. w. acc., *through, throughout, during; over, along.*

peragrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *wander over, traverse.*

per-ferō, **-ferre**, **-tulī**, **-lātum**, *bear;* w. reflexive, *betake one's self, go.*

perflō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *blow over.*

Pergama, **ōrum**, n. plur., *the citadel of Troy; Troy.*

pergō, **ere**, **perrēxī**, **perrēctum**, *go on, proceed.*

per-lābor, **ī**, **-lāpsus sum**, *glide over.*

permisceō, **ēre**, **-miscuī**, **-mixtum**, *mix, mingle.*

pertemptō, **āre**, **avī**, **ātum**, *pervade, fill.*

pēs, **pedis**, m., *foot.*

pet-ō, **ere**, **-īvī (-iī)**, **-ītum**, *seek, make for.*

pharetra, **ae**, f., *quiver.*

Phoebus, **ī**, m., a name of Apollo the Sun-god, brother of Diana.

Phoenīces, **um**, m. plur., *the Phoenicians.*

Phryges, **um**, m. plur., *the Phrygians;* generally, *the Trojans.*

Phrygius, **a**, **um**, *Phrygian; Trojan.*

Phthīa, **ae**, f., the home of Achilles, in Thessaly.

pictūra, **ae**, f., *painting, picture.*

pietās, **tātis**, f., *dutiful conduct; filial love, reverence, loyalty.*

pinguis, **e**, *fat; rich.*

pius, **a**, **um**, *dutiful, good, pious.*

placeō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itum**, *be pleasing;* impersonal, **placet**, **placitum est**, *it seems best, it is willed.*

placidus, **a**, **um**, *calm, quiet.*

plācō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *calm, soothe.*

plaga, **ae**, f., *region, quarter, tract.*

plēnus, **a**, **um**, *full.*

plūrimus, **a**, **um**, superlative of **multus.**

plūs, plūris (comparative of **multus**), *more.*

poena, ae, f., *punishment, penalty.*

Poenī, ōrum, m. plur., *the Carthaginians* (strictly, *the Phoenicians*).

polliceor, ērī, itus sum, *promise.*

polus, ī, m., *the pole; the heavens.*

pondus, eris, n., *weight, mass.*

pōnō, ere, posuī, positum, *put, place, set, lay; establish, appoint; lay aside.*

pontus, ī, m., *sea.*

populus, ī, m., *people, nation; throng.*

porta, ae, f., *gate, passage.*

portō, āre, āvī, ātum, *carry, bear, bring.*

portus, ūs, m., *harbor, haven.*

poscō, ere, poposcī, *ask, demand.*

possum, posse, potuī, *be able, can.*

post, adv., *afterwards;* prep. w. acc., *behind.*

posthabeō, ēre, uī, itum, *esteem less, hold less dear.*

postquam, conj., *after, when, as soon as.*

potēns, entis, part. of **possum**, *powerful; ruler (over), master (of).*

potior, īrī, ītus sum, *gain, reach.*

praecipuē, adv., *especially.*

praeda, ae, f., *booty, spoil.*

praemium, ī, n., *reward.*

praeruptus, a, um, part. of **praerumpō**, *broken, steep, sheer.*

praesaepe, is, n., *hive.*

praesēns, entis, part. of **praesum**, *present; instant, immediate.*

prae-stō, āre, -stitī, -stātum or **-stitum**, *surpass, excel;* impersonal, **praestat**, *it is better.*

praetereā, adv., *besides; hereafter.*

prae-vertor, ī, *outstrip.*

premō, ere, pressī, pressum, *press, keep down; check, restrain; control; overwhelm, cover; press after, pursue.*

Priamus, ī, m., *Priam*, king of Troy.

prīmum, adv., *first, at first.*

prīmus, a, um, *first, foremost, earliest;* **in prīmīs**, *especially.*

prīn-ceps, -cipis, adj., *foremost;* subst., *chief, leader.*

prior, ōris, comparative adj., *former, first.*

prius, *before, sooner.*

priusquam or **prius . . . quam**, conj., *before.*

prō, prep. w. abl., *for, in behalf of; in return for.*

procella, ae, f., *blast, gust, squall.*

procul, adv., *far off, far.*

prō-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *betray, abandon.*

proficīscor, ī, profectus sum, *set forth, come.*

profugus, a, um, *exiled.*

profundus, a, um, *deep, profound.*

prōgeniēs, ēī, f., *offspring, race.*

prōlēs, is, f., *offspring, race.*

prō-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum, *promise.*

prōnus, a, um, *bending forward, headlong.*

proprius, a, um, *one's own.*

prōra, ae, f., *prow.*

prō-rumpō, ere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *hurl forth.*

prōruptus, a, um, part. of **prōrumpō**, *rushing* or *bursting forth.*

prospectus, ūs, m., *view, outlook.*

prō-spiciō, ere, -spexī, -spectum, *see, perceive, espy.*

proximus, a, um, *nearest.*

pūbēs, is, f., *youth, young men.*

puer, erī, m., *child, boy, lad.*

pūgna, ae, f., *battle, combat.*

pulcher, chra, chrum, *fair, beautiful; goodly, noble.*

pulsus, from **pellō**.

pulv-is, -eris, m., *dust.*

Pūnicus, **a**, **um**, *Punic, Phoenician.*

puppis, **is**, f., *stern;* generally, *ship, vessel.*

purpureus, **a**, **um**, *purple, red.*

Pygmaliōn, **ōnis**, m., the brother of Dido.

Q

quā, adv. rel., *where;* indef., *in any way.*

quaerō, **ere**, **quaesīvī** (**quaesiī**), **quaesītum**, *seek, search out; ask, inquire.*

quālis, **e**, rel., *of such sort, such as, as, like.*

quam, conj., *than.*

quandō, conj., *since.*

quantus, **a**, **um**, rel., *as great as, as much as.*

quater, adv., *four times.*

-que, conj., enclitic, *and;* **-que** .... **-que**, *both .... and.*

queror, **ī**, **questus sum**, *complain.*

quī, **quae**, **quod**, rel. pron., *who, which, what, that;* interrog. adj., *what?* indef. adj., *any.*

quīcumque, **quaecumque**, **quodcumque**, *whoever, whatever.*

qui-ēscō, **ere**, **ēvī**, **ētum**, *rest, repose.*

quiētus, **a**, **um**, *tranquil, peaceful.*

quīn, adv., *nay even, nay more.*

quippe, adv., *surely;* ironically, *forsooth.*

Quirīnus, **ī**, m., a name of Romulus.

quis, **quae**, **quid**, interrog. pron. and adj., *who? what?* n. as adv., **quid**, *why?* indef. pron., *any one.*

quisquam, **quaequam**, **quidquam** or **quicquam**, *anyone.*

quisquis, **quidquid** or **quicquid**, *whoever.*

quō, inter. adv., *whither, where.*

quondam, adv., *once, formerly.*

quoque, conj. or adv., *also, too.*

R

rabiēs, **em**, **ē**, f., *rage, fury.*

rapidus, **a**, **um**, *hurrying, swift.*

rapiō, **ere**, **rapuī**, **raptum**, *seize, carry off; hurry; rescue.*

raptō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *drag.*

rārus, **a**, **um**, *scattered, here and there.*

ratis, **is**, f., *ship.*

recēns, **entis**, *fresh.*

re-cipiō, **ere**, **-cēpī**, **-ceptum**, *recover, rescue.*

re-clūdō, **ere**, **-clūsī**, **-clūsum**, *disclose.*

red-dō, **ere**, **-didī**, **-ditum**, *give back, return; utter.*

redoleō, **ēre**, **uī**, *smell of, be fragrant.*

re-dūcō, **ere**, **-dūxī**, **-ductum**, *bring back.*

reductus, **a**, **um**, part. of **redūcō**, *deep, retired.*

re-dux, **-ducis**, *restored, returned, returning.*

referō, **referre**, **rettulī**, **relātum**, *bring back, restore; report; speak, utter.*

re-fulgeō, **ēre**, **-fulsī**, *shine.*

re-fundō, **ere**, **-fūdī**, **-fūsum**, *pour back.*

refūsus, **a**, **um**, part. of **refundō**, *pouring forth, boiling up.*

rēgīna, **ae**, f., *queen;* in appos. as adj., *royal.*

regiō, **ōnis**, f., *tract, region.*

rēgius, **a**, **um**, *royal, queenly.*

rēgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *reign, rule.*

rēgnum, **ī**, n., *kingdom, realm, dominion; seat of empire, queen city.*

regō, **ere**, **rēxī**, **rēctum**, *rule, sway, control.*

rēliquiae, **ārum**, f. plur., *remnant.*

rēmigium, **ī**, n., *oarage, rowing, oars.*

re-mordeō, **ēre**, **-morsum**, *gnaw, vex, torture.*

re-moveō, **ēre**, **-mōvī**, **-mōtum**, *remove, clear away.*

rēmus, **ī**, m., *oar.*

Remus, **ī**, m., the brother of Romulus.

re-pendō, **ere**, **-pendī**, **-pēnsum**, *balance.*

repet-ō, **ere**, **-īvī (-iī)**, **-ītum**, *search back, retrace.*

re-pōnō, **ere**, **-posuī**, **-positum**, *put back, restore; put in rightful place.*

repostus, **a**, **um**, contracted for **repositus**, part. of **repōnō**, *laid up, stored, buried.*

re-quīrō, **ere**, **-quīsīvī (iī)**, **-quīsītum**, *seek; miss, regret.*

rēs, **reī**, f., *thing, affair, event, state of things, fortune, power.*

re-sīdō, **ere**, **-sēdī**, *take one's seat.*

resupīnus, **a**, **um**, *fallen backwards.*

re-surgō, **ere**, **-surrēxī**, **-surrēctum**, *rise again.*

re-tegō, **ere**, **-texī**, **-tectum**, *uncover, disclose, reveal.*

revīsō, **ere**, *revisit.*

revocō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *recall; restore, renew, revive.*

rēx, **rēgis**, m., *king, ruler.*

Rhēsus, **ī**, m., a Thracian king, ally of Troy.

rīma, **ae**, f., *crack, chink, seam.*

rīpa, **ae**, f., *bank.*

Rōma, **ae**, f., *Rome.*

Rōmānus, **a**, **um**, *of Rome, Roman;* as subst., *a Roman.*

Rōmulus, **ī**, m., the founder of Rome.

roseus, **a**, **um**, *rosy, roseate.*

rota, **ae**, f., *wheel.*

rudēns, **entis**, m., *rope;* in plur., *rigging, cordage.*

ruīna, **ae**, f., *fall, downfall, ruin.*

ruō, **ere**, **ruī**, **rutum**, trans., *upturn, stir up, throw up;* intrans., *rush forth, pour forth.*

rūpēs, **is**, f., *rock, cliff.*

rūs, **rūris**, n., *country, field.*

Rutulī, **ōrum**, m. plur., *the Rutulians*, an ancient people of Latium, who opposed the settlement of Aeneas.

S

Sabaeus, **a**, **um**, *Sabaean, of Saba*, a town in Arabia famous for its frankincense.

sacerdōs, **ōtis**, m. and f., *priest, priestess.*

saeculum, **ī**, n., *generation; age.*

saepe, adv., *often.*

saepiō, **īre**, **saepsī**, **saeptum**, *enclose, surround; gird.*

saeviō, **īre**, **iī (īvī)**, **ītum**, *rage.*

saevus, **a**, **um**, *fierce, cruel, pitiless, relentless, stern.*

sagitta, **ae**, f., *arrow.*

sāl, **salis**, m. and n., *salt; brine; the sea, the deep.*

salūs, **ūtis**, f., *safety; relief.*

Samos, **ī**, f., an island near Asia Minor, sacred to Juno.

sānctus, **a**, **um**, part. of **sanciō**, *sacred; august.*

sanguis, **inis**, m., *blood; race, line.*

Sarpēdōn, **onis**, m., king of Lycia, ally of the Trojans.

sator, **ōris**, m., *father.*

Sāturnia, **ae**, f., *the daughter of Saturn*, i.e., *Juno.*

saxum, **ī**, n., *rock, stone.*

scaena, **ae**, f., *background; scene;* loosely, *stage* (i.e., *stage-buildings).*

scelus, **eris**, n., *crime, guilt, villainy.*

scēptrum, **ī**, n., *sceptre; power.*

scindō, **ere**, **scidī**, **scissum**, *split, divide.*

scintilla, **ae**, f., *spark.*

sciō, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītum**, *know.*

scopulus, **ī**, m., *crag, rock.*

scūtum, **ī**, n., *shield.*

Scyllaeus, a, um, *of Scylla*, a sea-monster dwelling on a dangerous rock in the strait between Italy and Sicily.

sēcessus, ūs, m., *recess, inlet.*

secō, āre, secuī, sectum, *cut.*

secundus, a, um, *following; favoring, prosperous.*

sēcūrus, a, um, *free from care; heedless, regardless.*

sed, conj., *but.*

sedeō, ēre, sēdī, sessum, *sit, be seated.*

sēdēs, is, f., *seat, abode, home, dwelling.*

sedīle, is, n., *seat.*

sēditiō, ōnis, f., *strife, riot.*

sēmita, ae, f., *pathway, path.*

senātus, ūs, m., *senate.*

sēnī, ae, a, *six each; six.*

sententia, ae, f., *opinion; purpose.*

sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsum, *perceive.*

septem, *seven.*

sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow, pursue; attend; trace, recount.*

serēnō, āre, āvī, ātum, *calm, clear.*

Sergestus, ī, m., a Trojan.

sermō, ōnis, m., *talk, conversation, discourse.*

serta, ōrum, n. plur., part. of **serō**, *wreaths, garlands.*

servitium, ī, n., *slavery, bondage.*

servō, āre, āvī, ātum, *keep, preserve; maintain, cherish.*

sēsē = **sē**, from **suī**.

seu, conj., see **sīve**.

sī, conj., *if, in case.*

sīc, adv., *thus, so.*

Siculus, a, um, *Sicilian, of Sicily.*

Sīdōnius, a, um, *of Sidon, Sidonian;* loosely, *Tyrian.*

sīdus, eris, n., *star.*

sīgnum, ī, n., *sign, token.*

sileō, ēre, uī, *be silent, calm, still.*

silex, icis, m. and f., *flint.*

silva, ae, f., *wood, forest.*

similis, e, *like, similar.*

Simo-īs, -entis, m., a river near Troy.

simul, adv., *at the same time, together.*

simulō, āre, āvī, ātum, *pretend, feign.*

sine, prep. w. abl., *without.*

singulī, ae, a, *one each;* n. plur., **singula**, as subst., *each detail.*

sinō, ere, sīvī, situm, *permit, allow.*

sinus, ūs, m., *fold; curve; bay, inlet.*

sīve or **seu**, conj., *or if;* repeated, *whether—or.*

socius, ī, m., *companion, comrade.*

sōl, sōlis, *sun; sunlight.*

solium, ī, n., *throne.*

sōlor, ārī, ātus sum, *console; mitigate.*

solum, ī, n., *ground, land.*

solvō, ere, solvī, solūtum, *loosen, relax; dismiss, banish.*

somnus, ī, m., *sleep, slumber.*

son-ō, āre, -uī, -itum, *sound, resound; sound like.*

sonōrus, a, um, *sounding, roaring.*

soror, ōris, f., *sister.*

sors, sortis, f., *lot.*

Spartānus, a, um, *Spartan.*

spēlunca, ae, f., *cave, cavern.*

spernō, ere, sprēvī, sprētum, *despise, scorn, slight.*

spērō, āre, āvī, ātum, *hope for.*

spēs, ēī, f., *hope.*

spīrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *breathe.*

spolium, ī, n., *plunder, spoil.*

sprētus, from **spernō**.

spūma, ae, f., *foam.*

spūmō, āre, āvī, ātum, *foam.*

stabilis, e, *enduring, lasting.*

stāgnum, ī, n., *still water.*

sternō, ere, strāvī, strātum, *stretch out; lay low, bring down.*

stīpō, āre, āvī, ātum, *press, pack; crowd around, attend.*

stō, stāre, stetī, statum, *stand, stand firm.*

strātum, ī, n. (part. of **sternō**), *pavement.*

strepitus, ūs, m., *noise, din.*

strīdeō, ēre, and **strīdō, ere, strīdī**, *make a shrill* or *harsh sound; whistle, howl, flap, whirr, grate.*

strīdor, ōris, m., *a shrill* or *harsh sound; rattling, whistling, creaking.*

studium, ī, n., *zeal; pursuit.*

stupeō, ēre, uī, *be astonished, be amazed.*

suā-deō, ēre, -sī, -sum, *urge, counsel.*

sub, prep. w. abl., *beneath.*

subāctus, from **subigō.**

sub-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go under; come up, enter, approach.*

sub-igō, ere, -ēgī, -āctum, *conquer, subdue.*

subitō, adv., *suddenly.*

sublīmis, e, *aloft, on high.*

sub-mergō, ere, -mersī, -mersum, *sink, drown, overwhelm.*

sub-nectō, ere, -nexuī, -nexum, *bind beneath, clasp under.*

subnīxus, a, um, *supported (by), resting (on).*

sub-rīdeō, ēre, -rīsī, *smile.*

sub-volvō, ere, *roll up.*

suc-cingō, ere, -cīnxī, cīnctum, *gird.*

succipiō = suscipiō.

suf-fundō, ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, *overspread, fill.*

suī, reflexive pron., 3rd pers., *himself, herself, itself, themselves; him, her, them.*

sulcus, ī, m., *furrow.*

sum, esse, fuī, *be, exist, belong.*

summus, a, um (superlative of **superus**), *highest; top of, summit of, height of; chief, main, supreme.*

super, adv., *above; further, besides;* prep. w. acc., *above, upon, beyond.*

superbus, a, um, *haughty, arrogant; exultant, flushed; fierce.*

super-ēmineō, ēre, *tower above.*

superō, āre, āvī, ātum, *surmount; pass beyond, pass; overcome; overpower.*

super-sum, -esse, -fuī, *be left, remain, survive.*

superus, a, um, *upper;* m. plur. as subst., **superī, ōrum**, *the gods above.*

supplex, icis, *suppliant.*

suppliciter, adv., *as suppliants, in suppliant guise.*

sūra, ae, f., *calf; leg, ankle.*

surgō, ere, surrēxī, surrēctum, *rise.*

sus-cipiō, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *take up, catch.*

sus-pendō, ere, -pendī, -pēnsum, *hang, suspend.*

su-spiciō, ere, -spexī, -spectum, *look up at, regard.*

suspīrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *sigh.*

suus, a, um, *one's own.*

Sychaeus, ī, m., the husband of Dido.

syrtis, is, f., *shoal, quicksand.*

T

tābeō, ēre, *drip.*

tabula, ae, f., *plank.*

tacitus, a, um, *silent.*

tālis, e, *such, of such a kind, such as this, like this.*

tamen, conj., *yet, still.*

tandem, adv., *pray, I pray, prithee.*

tangō, ere, tetigī, tāctum, *touch.*

tantus, a, um *so great, so much, such.*

taurīnus, a, um, *of a bull, a bull's.*

tectum, ī, n., *roof; dwelling, home.*

tegmen, minis, n., *covering; skin.*

tellūs, **ūris**, f., *land.*

tēlum, **ī**, n., *weapon; spear.*

temperō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *calm; soothe, appease.*

tempestās, **tātis**, f., *storm, tempest.*

templum, **ī**, n., *temple, shrine.*

tempus, **oris**, n., *time, period.*

tendō, **ere**, **tetendī**, **tentum** and **tēnsum**, *stretch, extend;* w. **gressum**, or intrans., *bend one's steps, take one's way, press on; strive, aim.*

teneō, **ēre**, **tenuī**, **tentum**, *hold; possess, occupy, inhabit; keep, hold fast, cling to.*

tentōrium, **ī**, n., *tent.*

ter, adv., *thrice, three times.*

tergum, **ī**, n., *back; hide, skin;* **ā tergō**, *behind.*

tergus, **oris**, n., *back; skin, hide.*

terminō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *bound, limit.*

ternī, **ae**, **a**, *three each; three.*

terra, **ae**, f., *earth, land, ground.*

terreō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itum**, *terrify.*

tertius, **a**, **um**, *third.*

testūdō, **inis**, f., *a tortoise-shell; vault, vaulted roof.*

Teucer, **crī**, m., the first king of Troy.

Teucrī, **ōrum**, m. plur., *the descendants of Teucer, the Trojans.*

theātrum, **ī**, n., *theatre.*

thēsaurus, **ī**, m., *treasure, hoard.*

Thrēissa, **ae**, f., adj., *Thracian.*

thymum, **ī**, n., *thyme.*

Tiberīnus, **a**, **um**, *of the Tiber.*

Timāvus, **ī**, m., a river of Italy, flowing into the upper Adriatic.

timor, **ōris**, m., *fear.*

togātus, **a**, **um**, *wearing the toga.*

tollō, **ere**, **sustulī**, **sublātum**, *raise.*

torqueō, **ēre**, **torsī**, **tortum**, *whirl; hurl, fling.*

torreō, **ēre**, **uī**, **tostum**, *parch, roast.*

tot, indecl., *so many.*

totiēns, adv., *so often.*

tōtus, **a**, **um**, *all, the whole.*

trabs (trabēs), **trabis**, f., *beam.*

trahō, **ere**, **trāxī**, **trāctum**, *draw; drag.*

trā-iiciō, **ere**, **-iēcī**, **-iectum**, *pierce.*

trāns-eō, **-īre**, **-īvī (-iī)**, **-itum**, *pass.*

trāns-ferō, **-ferre**, **-tulī**, **-lātum**, *transfer, remove.*

trāns-fīgō, **ere**, **-fīxī**, **-fīxum**, *pierce.*

trem-ō, **ere**, **-uī**, *tremble, quiver.*

trēs, **tria**, *three.*

tridēns, **entis**, m., *trident.*

trīgintā, indecl., *thirty.*

Trīnacrius, **a**, **um**, *Sicilian.*

trīstis, **e**, *sad, sorrowful.*

Trītōn, **ōnis**, m., a sea-god.

Trōilus, **ī**, m., a son of Priam.

Trōja, **ae**, f., *Troy.*

Trōjānus, **a**, **um**, *Trojan, of Troy.*

Trōius, **a**, **um**, *Trojan.*

Trōs, **ōis**, m., *a Trojan.*

tu, pron., *thou, you.*

tum, adv., *then, at that time; now; thereupon; next.*

tumidus, **a**, **um**, *swollen.*

tundō, **ere**, **tutudī**, **tūnsum** or **tūsum**, *beat.*

turba, **ae**, f., *throng, confused crowd.*

turbō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *drive in confusion.*

turbō, **inis**, m., *whirlwind, hurricane.*

tūs, **tūris**, n., *incense.*

tūtus, **a**, **um**, part. of **tueor**, *safe, sheltered;* n. as subst., *safety, a place of safety.*

tuus, **a**, **um**, *thy, thine.*

Tȳdīdēs, **ae**, m., *son of Tydeus, Diomede.*

tyrannus, **ī**, m., *tyrant.*

Tyrius, a, um, *Tyrian, of Tyre; Carthaginian,* m., as subst., **Tyriī, ōrum,** m. plur., *the Tyrians.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, *Tyrrhenian, Etruscan.*

Tyrus, ī, f., *Tyre,* a city of Phoenicia.

U

ubi, rel. adv., *where, when, as soon as.*

ūllus, a, um, *any; anyone.*

umbra, ae, f., *shade, shadow.*

ūmectō, āre, āvī, ātum, *wet, bedew.*

umerus, ī, m., *shoulder.*

ūnā, adv., *together.*

uncus, a, um, *hooked, crooked.*

unda, ae, f., *wave, billow, sea.*

unde, adv., *whence, from whom.*

ūnus, a, um, *one; a single; alone.*

urbs, is, f., *city.*

urgueō or **urgeō, ēre, ursī,** *drive, force.*

ut or **utī,** adv., *how, as; just as; when;* conj., w. subj., *that, in order that.*

ūtor, ī, ūsus sum, *use, make use of.*

V

vacō, āre, āvī, ātum, *be free;* impers., *there is time* or *leisure.*

vadum, ī, n., *shoal; bottom of the sea, the depths.*

validus, a, um, *stout, strong.*

vallēs (vallis), is, f., *valley, vale.*

vānus, a, um, *empty; idle, vain; false.*

varius, a, um, *various, changing.*

vāstō, āre, āvī, ātum, *lay waste, devastate, make desolate, ravage.*

vāstus, a, um, *vast, huge, enormous; mighty.*

-ve, enclitic conj., *or.*

vehō, ere, vexī, vectum, *bear, carry.*

vel, conj., *or.*

vēlivolus, a, um, *sail-winged, studded with sails.*

vēlum, ī, n., *sail; canvas.*

velut, velutī, adv., *just as, as, as if.*

vēnātrīx, īcis, f., *huntress.*

ven-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *sell.*

veniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *come.*

ventus, ī, m., *wind.*

Venus, eris, f., the goddess of love and beauty, mother of Aeneas.

vērō, adv., *in truth, truly.*

verrō, ere, verrī, versum, *sweep.*

vertex, icis, m., *whirlpool, eddy; crown, head; crest, top, height.*

ver-tō, ere, -tī, -sum, *turn; reverse, change, shift; overturn, overthrow;* in pass., *turn.*

verū, ūs, n., *spit.*

vērus, a, um, *true, genuine.*

vesper, eris and **erī,** m., *the evening star.*

Vesta, ae, f., the goddess of the hearth and household.

vester, tra, trum, *your.*

vestis, is, f., *raiment, robe.*

vet-ō, āre, -uī, -itum, *forbid.*

vetus, eris, *old, ancient.*

via, ae, f., *way, street; journey.*

vīcī, from **vincō.**

victor, ōris, m., *victor, conqueror;* as adj., *victorious, triumphant.*

vīctus, ūs, m., *food, substance.*

victus, from **vincō.**

videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsum, *see; perceive;* in pass., *seem.*

vinciō, īre, vinxī, vinctum, *bind.*

vincō, ere, vīcī, victum, *conquer, overcome, defeat.*

vinculum (vinclum), ī, n., *bond, fetter.*

vīnum, ī, n., *wine.*

vir, ī, m., *man; hero.*

vīrēs, from **vīs.**

virgō, inis, f., *maiden, virgin.*

vīs (vīs), f., *strength, power, might; violence, fury.*

viscus, eris, n. (generally in plur.), *the vital parts; flesh.*

vīsū, from **videō**.

vītālis, e, *of life.*

vīvō, ere, vīxī, vīctum, *live, be alive.*

vīvus, a, um, *living; natural, native.*

vix, adv., *hardly, scarcely.*

vocō, āre, āvī, ātum, *call, summon; call upon, invoke.*

volō, velle, voluī, *will, ordain.*

volō, āre, āvī, ātum, *fly, speed.*

volucer, cris, cre, *winged, swift.*

volūtō, āre, āvī, ātum, *revolve; ponder.*

volvō, ere, volvī, volūtum, *roll; roll up, send rolling; unroll; roll round, roll on; revolve, ponder.*

vorō, āre, āvī, ātum, *swallow up, engulf.*

vōtum, ī, n., *vow, prayer.*

vōx, vōcis, f., *voice, word, speech, accent.*

vulgō, āre, āvī, ātum, *spread abroad.*

vulgus, ī, m. and n., *the common people, common herd; mob.*

vulnus, eris, n., *wound.*

vultus, ūs, m., *countenance, face; aspect, look.*

X

Xanthus, ī, m., a river near Troy.

Z

Zephyrus, ī, m., *the west wind.*

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